

ALLIES TO PUT NO OBSTACLES IN REICH'S WAY

Agreement Reached Over Germany's Admission to League of Nations

SEAT ON COUNCIL NOT TO BE OPPOSED

Germany Must, However, Accept Full Obligations of Pact

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Although no single reply by France, Belgium and England will be sent to the German note on the question of admission to the League of Nations, it is stated at the Quai d'Orsay that the responses of England and Belgium will be conceived in the same sense as the French answer yesterday. Before it was sent the views of the other countries were ascertained. The French answer corresponds completely with the forecast. The Christian Science Monitor representative was able to give assurances that France does not intend to put any obstacles in the way of the admission of Germany, and with regard to a seat on the Council, the attitude of France is that the demand to be treated as a great power is not to be opposed by France.

But on the other hand, though France is conciliatory, it is not possible to create for Germany a privileged position and it is expected that Germany will accept fully the obligations of the pact and give assurances of a sincere desire to fulfill international engagements.

It is now believed that an extraordinary session will be called somewhat earlier than was anticipated and will be held in December. If all goes well Germany should be received within the compact before Christmas and a fresh step toward peace be taken. The situation of Turkey and even Russia in regard to the League will also be studied.

Complete Disarmament

Needed to Save World

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (AP).—Only complete general disarmament can save the world, in the opinion of General Verraux, commander of the Sixth Army Corps during the World War and General von Schöndorff, commander of the German army in the East during the same conflict.

General Verraux, in his address, declared that "even little armies are quite as dangerous as big ones." General von Schöndorff said that "most generals of the old regime knew their theories to be wrong, but they have not the courage to confess it." He promised to support the movement for disarmament and the refusal of military service.

Belgium's Share Fixed

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Belgian share in the \$200,000,000 loan to Germany provided under the Dawes reparation plan has been fixed at \$7,500,000. The Government previously had the assurance of subscriptions for \$5,000,000 and the balance, it is understood, probably has been found by a number of bankers whom George Thomsen called into conference today.

France Considering Loan

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP).—Representatives of the leading French banks met today at the Foreign Office with Edouard Herriot and the Finance Minister, Henri Simon, to consider the possibility of a loan to Germany of \$200,000,000 to Germany provided under the Dawes reparation plan.

German Railway Assets

HAMBURG, Oct. 7.—Rudolph Oeser, Minister of Transportation, in a speech before the Overseas Club today, declared that the net commercial value of the German railway assets, such as repair material, and coal in the hands of the Railway Administration, is 700,000,000 gold marks.

Bulgaria Makes Payment

SOFIA, Oct. 6.—Commenting on Bulgaria's reparation payments of \$300,000 which were made last week, Mr. Eusebiov, Deputy Commissioner, in an interview with the Christian Science Monitor representative, said: "These sums are paid at the expense of our public service, our schools and our railways. We shall continue the payments promptly and fully as long as we are able to find the money. Only bankruptcy will cause us to fail to make payment. The question we ask ourselves is, will the powers permit our distress and our economic life to reach such ultimate disaster?"

3000 Gather to Boost Lakes-to-Gulf Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—CONCERTED effort toward completing the proposed deep waterway from the Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico was launched here last night at a gathering of 3000 backers of the project. William Hale Thompson, former Mayor of Chicago, was host.

That the Lakes-to-Gulf legislation is one of the most vital issues before Congress affecting the mid-west was the belief of Morton D. Hall, Representative from Illinois. He said connecting Lake Michigan and the Gulf would join Chicago with the greatest waterway facilities in the world.

Numerous communities along the route of the Lakes-to-Gulf project sent delegations, including New Orleans.

FUKIEN FORCES MENACE CITY OF SUNGKIANG

Chekiang Troops Try to Keep the Invaders From Cutting Railway

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7 (AP).—Capture of Sungkiang, a city 25 miles by rail southwest of here, by the combined armies of Fukien, Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces, was threatened late tonight. Unconfirmed dispatches from Fukien sources said the city already had fallen.

The Kiangsu forces, by traveling down the Whangpoo River, pushed through the Chekiang defenses, and the combined forces of the two provinces, late tonight the Chekiang fighters were reported on the defensive, trying to keep the invaders from cutting the railway line between Sungkiang and Shanghai.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 7 (AP).—Manchurian

aircraft appeared over Shanhaiwan, in Northern Chihli Province, at the eastern extremity of the great Chinese Wall at daybreak today and rained bombs on the ancient city, while the surface armies of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian leader, and Peking Government troops carried on an intensive battle for possession of the city, which is held by Peking forces.

MOSLEMS INSIST ON NON-INTERVENTION

Resolution Passed Regarding Islam Sanctuary

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.—The working committee of the central Caliphate committee assembled at Delhi passed and forwarded a resolution to the Government of India insisting that no British or other non-Moslem intervention regarding the sanctuary of Islam be tolerated by the Moslems of India or elsewhere. The state government of India is undoubtedly aware that the various communities of India are engaged in the difficult task of the peaceful reconstruction of communal national life and hope the attention of the Moslems will be undivided from this task.

The opportunity is taken by the committee to renew the demand for the dispatch of a Moslem delegation to Arabia, including some leading Moslems such as Shaikat Ali, to whom the Government has hitherto refused passports, on the ground that he was convicted of certain offenses in Germany's war.

The Assembly at Delhi will witness an animated debate over the somewhat mysterious resignation of the Indian High Commissioner in London.

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Oil Men Urged to Restrict Production as Safety Move

Smith Tells Petroleum Congress U. S. Last Year Yielded One-Tenth of All Oil It Has Produced—In High With Gear Shift Locked

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 7 (Special).—Control of the "flood" of crude oil being produced in the United States was urged by George Oth Smith, director of the Geological Survey, this morning in addressing the Petroleum Congress, meeting here as part of the International Petroleum Exposition.

"The oil business is traveling in high, with the gear shift locked," he asserted, adding that the wells of the Nation last year produced one-tenth of all the oil that has been produced in the United States since the beginning of the industry. Mr. Smith continued:

"Yet you who make up the backbone of the industry that work these wonders realize that this record-breaking output was not profitable, because you are producing oil before it is needed, you are producing it at a loss."

The Geological Survey director pleaded for a program in every phase of the business of "love thy neighbor as thyself."

"Less Speed, More Returns"

He suggested more systematic spacing of wells and some plan to weigh the equities of landowners in an oil pool in a manner to make possible the elimination of the waste.

"First in the program to make the oil business safe for investors, operators and consumers," Mr. Smith said, "I would put less speed and more returns."

A defense of the industry was made by John W. Harrell (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, who pointed out that the public is not inclined to differentiate between the oil stock promoter on the one hand and the oil producer on the other. He said: "Certain governors in certain states by purchasing with state money what refiners call 'distress gasoline'—that is gasoline sold at forced sale below the cost of production—were able to resell to the public at reduced prices, convincing the public that the whole oil industry is in the hands of outlaws."

ITALIANS AVOID LIBERAL SPLIT

Convention Closes With the Passing of an Ambiguous Motion

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Liberals terminated their congress at Leghorn yesterday by passing the Pedrazzi order of the day. Its motive was to avoid a party split and at the same time talk the question of collaboration with the Government which has brought back to its proper function Benito Mussolini's Milan speech. The order reaffirms the Liberal Party's autonomy and proclaims adherence to the Constitution, which must be withdrawn from party hegemony and brought back to its proper function of the supreme regulator of the national life. Political struggles should be carried on peacefully. The constitutional regime as consecrated by King Albert's charter led Italy to greatness and must not be deformed. Divisions of power should be rigorously respected. The only legitimate basis of government is that of the country's consent as manifested in the statutes. The national army is the exclusive prerogative of the state and therefore it may have party characteristics.

DE VALERA WORKS FOR REPUBLIC STILL

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Eamon de Valera, speaking at Caylaw yesterday, reiterated that his party had never ceased working for a republic, and that, as far as they were concerned, there was no boundary question. They would give Ulster nine, six or four counties with the local governing powers they had at present, but any parliament they had must function under the acknowledged jurisdiction of an all-Ireland parliament. There must not be subordination to any "foreign parliament."

BULGARIAN ACTIVITIES

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Reports received here affirm that the Bulgarian Prime Minister has concluded an agreement with the Macedonian organization for the formation of a militia under which 150 officers will drill the bandits designed to invade shortly Greek territory.

France to Raise Wages and Reduce Employees

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.

OFFICIALS and Government employees have been demanding an increase of wages and have at last induced Edouard Herriot to make a radical revision of salaries to bring them into conformity with the present value of the franc and the cost of living.

But the Government, preoccupied with the necessity for economy, at the same time announces that there must be a serious reduction of staff and that the increase is only to be accorded to those who work a full day. So numerous are the functionaries in France that this question is very important in domestic politics.

Women Refuse to Pay Poll Tax

Manchester (N. H.) Mayor Calls Meeting—Police Unable to Collect \$80,000

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 7 (Special).—Mayor George E. Trudel hurriedly summoned a municipal conference today to consider what could be done about collecting poll taxes from thousands of women who have refused to pay.

The Mayor told the aldermen, the chief of police and the tax collectors that there are 45,000 taxpayers who owe \$80,000 and the police have not been able, even by personal solicitation, to induce women to pay.

Opposition to the woman's poll tax is one of the issues of the Democratic Party in the local campaign. In the last Legislature the Democratic House of Representatives passed a repeal bill and the Republican Senate rejected it.

RUSSIAN EMIGRES CAUSE PERPLEXITY

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—One question which is perplexing the commission for the recognition of Russia is the position of the emigrés, who do not desire or cannot return to their country. In the whole world there are 2,000,000 refugees and France alone has 300,000 of them. It is proposed in the commission that they should be allowed to become naturalized without long formalities. An accelerated process for them would be to allow them to become citizens of the Russian Empire.

RUSSIA TAKES OVER RAILWAY

HARBIN, Manchuria, Oct. 7.—The Russo-Chinese Railway has been handed over to the Soviets by agreement with Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord. The Communist, Mr. Ivanoff, has been appointed general manager and the Red flag replaced the Russian national banner at the head office building.

LANDLORDS OFFER FREE RENT TO GET TENANTS IN DETROIT

People Prefer "Cottage Life" at Resorts—Some Rents Reported Reduced

By Special Cable

DETROIT, Oct. 7 (Special).—Continued overproduction of goods, overproduction of labor, and overproduction of small dwellings were at a high premium. Meanwhile, scores of large apartment houses were nearing completion with slight prospect of early occupancy.

The situation has been further complicated by the decision of many lake dwellers to remain later than usual this season in order to avoid city rentals. With the season almost past, resort landlords are cutting rates in a manner that makes cottages attractive in spite of cool weather.

Compete for Tenants

City apartment owners are competing today with the resort landlords for the patronage of their tenants.

In the section where most of the large apartments stand, there has been a rent reduction of \$5 to \$15, at a time of year when a \$5 increase is being asked for next month.

Others offer the first month's rent free and cut rates thereafter.

Banks, which have been reluctant to finance two and four-family structures, are now offering to finance them, and the smaller sort of homes are in demand for which is keen. Lumber companies report little abatement in the demand for material, except that looking at future orders for apartment houses work is almost at a standstill.

Spain Begins Operation to Relieve Buharrax Area

Attack Against Moors Opens Brilliantly Over Difficult Ground

By Special Cable

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Week-end communications show a lull in the fighting, except for skirmishes. The Tetuan-Xauen road is open and clear, and the casualties are being evacuated by motor trolley from Xauen. Important half-way posts have been strengthened and provisioned. The weather is beginning to break up, and rain is falling nearly all over the western zone. It remains to be seen how far the Spanish troops will succeed against this additional natural handicap, for the rain hampers big operations in this zone. Considering the difficulties in keeping the Tetuan road clear the question again arises: Will Xauen, now that its garrison has been saved, be evacuated like other advance positions before winter?

Tangier Lightermen Strike

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 7.—According to news obtained privately by the correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor from the Spanish zone, matters there are not very cheering for the Spaniards. Forty-seven commissariat lorries have arrived from Ceuta. Over 200 casualties have been embarked at Larache for Cadiz.

COOLIDGE ASKS DATA ON SUGAR

Will Compare the Costs of Cuban and American Product in Tariff Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Coolidge is extending his study of the question of lowering the tariff on sugar, as recommended in a recent report of the Tariff Commission, a White House spokesman stated today. He is asking for additional information from the commission as to the difference between the cost of production in the United States and in Cuba. He is particularly interested in seeing that the beet sugar grower has sufficient protection, and it is with relation to the difference in costs between Cuban sugar and beet sugar that he is now endeavoring to make the proper comparison.

SHENANDOAH STARTS PACIFIC COAST TRIP: ADMIRAL IS ABOARD

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP).—The naval dirigible Shenandoah started her round trip cruise to the Pacific coast at 10 a. m. today, taking her air from her mooring mast in perfect weather conditions.

With Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, in charge of navy aeronautics, on board to make the entire trip, the navy's pride of the air fluttered the admiral's pennant from astern, circled once about the flying field, and headed south, with Wilmington, Del., as the first city on her route.

With her course laid for Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Greensboro, N. C., Atlanta, and Birmingham to Fort Worth, Tex., the big airship is expected to arrive at her mooring mast for the first stop there some time between midnight Wednesday and sunrise of Thursday. Weather conditions along the route were reported today to be excellent, as far as Fort Worth.

Commander Lansdowne is in charge of the aerial cruiser and its crew of 38 men. Fuel for 90 hours cruising was in the Shenandoah's tanks, and food for 38 men for five days was aboard.

In a dispatch from Washington based on an announcement by the Navy Department and published in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 24 it was erroneously stated that Seattle, Wash., would be the western terminal of the Shenandoah's flight. The western end of the flight will be at Camp Lewis, near Tacoma.

CHICAGO WETS ATTACK MAYOR DEVER'S STAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—From within his own house William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, is being subjected to some severe criticism because of his stand for enforcement of the law, including the Eighteenth Amendment.

George S. Silzer, Governor of New Jersey, was brought here to address the West Side Democracy last night, and his speech was planned in the local press as an offset to the Mayor's law enforcement stand, in order to help wet Democrats in line.

Simultaneously the Mayor was taken to task by Clarence S. Dwyer, a dinner to welcome him from Europe the president of the county board, a veteran leader of the city's organized wets. Mayor Dever stood by his policy, maintaining it was his duty to enforce the law, and those that did not like them should seek their recourse from the Congress that made them.

"AIR COLLEGE" OPENS: 90,000 TO LISTEN-IN

Lecture Courses by Radio Begin at N. Y. University

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The "Air College" of New York University, with an estimated audience of around 90,000 persons, scattered from Maine to the Mississippi, began its fall session last night in co-operation with the Radio Corporation of America by broadcasting from station WJZ some introductory speeches and the projected program of courses.

The air congress is a development of those given last spring, when lectures were broadcasted as they were delivered to the classes. This year special 20-minute lectures are to be given every evening except Saturday and Sunday.

The courses are to run in series throughout the term, a week usually being devoted to each particular subject. The first course, which begins tonight, comprises four talks on the general subject, "Facts, Figures and Economics of Archaeology," by Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, head of the department of classics.

Succeeding courses follow: "Politics and Statecraft," Oct. 13-17, Prof. E. C. Smith; "Co-operative Economics," Oct. 20-24, Mrs. Clara E. Breakley; "Economics," Oct. 27-Nov. 7, Prof. Red L. McClung; "Geology," Nov. 10-24, Prof. J. Edmund Woodman; "Physics," Dec. 5-9, Prof. Charles L. Bristol; "English," Dec. 8-13, Prof. Vernon C. Loggins; and "History and Development of Civilization," by Dr. E. George Payne.

SCHOOLS TO OPEN IN TURKEY

PARIS, Oct. 7.—General Mougin, who has been on a French Government mission to Ankara, announced today that the Turkish Government had agreed to the reopening of the French schools and all other foreign schools in Turkey.

NO SURRENDER, PREMIER TELLS BRITISH LABOR

Ramsay MacDonald to Call Election If Defeated on Motions in Parliament

OPPOSITION MUST ABANDON POSITION

Fighting in Constituent May Make Party Independent, It Is Believed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—"Depend upon this—we shall surrender nothing," said Ramsay MacDonald in a fighting speech before the Labor Party conference here today. Mr. MacDonald went on to declare that the Government will call a general election if defeated upon either of the Opposition motions which come up in the House of Commons tomorrow night.

The Conservatives' motion, it will be recalled, is a strategic move of the Government for dropping the Campbell prosecution. That of the Liberals merely demands a parliamentary committee's investigation, but Mr. MacDonald today branded it as equally calculated to destroy the Government's credit. The Opposition, therefore, must now either abandon its position or face an unwelcome general election.

Mr. MacDonald thinks they may do the former. "I hear," he said today, "they may yet run away from it." He said nothing about the alternative proposal mentioned yesterday in The Christian Science Monitor, and now likely to be moved from the Liberal back benches, which, it will be recalled, would substitute a judicial for a parliamentary investigation. It has thus left to himself a possible loophole, though the general opinion is hardening that the matter has gone too far for a withdrawal by either side.

Mr. MacDonald today ended upon a note of defiance. "Some fresh, clean fighting in the constituencies," he said, "may clear the air and give us strength in the Commons that will make us an independent party."

November 15 is the expected date for the elections, it held.

Prime Minister of Britain Urges Labor Movement to Avoid Communist Trap

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Ramsay MacDonald, addressing the annual conference of the Labour Party, which opened in Queen's Hall today, scored Communism, which he declared had in it nothing practicable.

"It is a product of Teutonic and war brutality," he said, "and we will have nothing to do with it. Unless we are prepared to engage against this, we had better put up our shutters."

The Premier's speech had been heralded as likely to throw a deal of light on the present political situation in England. "Before this conference is over we shall know what the Premier has in store for us," the Premier told his hearers. "Depend upon this, we shall surrender nothing and if there be an election the responsibility is not ours."

"When it is time for the Government to dissolve, the Labour Party will return to its posts and sleep in their armor until the word is given that the Labor Party is to take the field, not to defend itself but to attack its enemies."

Dealing with the proposed votes of censure, the Premier said the Conservatives had framed a straightforward motion for censure but that an amendment had been introduced, a "spirit of medieval crookedness and torture."

"The Government," he declared, "is not to be censured, but only injured." (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

World News in Brief

New York.—It is costing more than \$41 a minute to straighten out the legal affairs of the late George J. Gould, as Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, 90,000 estate of his father, Jay Gould, railroad builder, according to an assertion made to the press, is taking testimony in the investigation.

Marseilles, France.—The Emir Zaki, youngest son of Hussein, abdicated King of the Hejaz, arrived here today aboard the steamship Sphinx. The Emir is on his way to Oxford where he will stay several months. He left home before his father's abdication, and consequently is in ignorance of the recent stirring events in Hejaz.

Plymouth, Eng.—Again the Cunard liner Mauretania has lowered its transatlantic record eastward, having completed a voyage from New York in 4 days, 21 hours, 51 minutes. The best previous record of the Mauretania was 4 days, 21 hours, 57 minutes, in September last.

New York.—Word has been received from Constantinople by the American headquarters of Near East collection that Prof. Edgar A. Fisher, whose dismissal from the faculty of Robert College was recently ordered by the Ministry of Public Instruction, under threat of closing the institution, has been reinstated.

Paris.—Another Arctic expedition, this time all French and headed by Jules de Pavier, is to start for the Pole region at the end of next March, according to Le Journal. The party will proceed in a specially equipped vessel to the Franz Josef Archipelago, whence an attempt will be made to go across the North Pole.

New York.—The Prince of Wales intends to depart for England from America on the White Star liner Olympic Oct. 18, according to an announcement by officials of the line.

Hamburg (AP).—When the liner Westphalia recently called at Queens-town, Ireland, to land some passengers, the German ship was greeted by an enthusiastic welcome, which was utterly unexpected. People at the pier cheered and a delegation headed by the mayor, welcomed the ship and expressed the friendly relations between the two countries.

Baton Rouge, La.—The La Follette-Wheeler forces have lost their court fight to have the names of their 10 electors placed on the Louisiana official ballot in the general election next month. Judge W. C. Jones, of the district court, refused to compel James J. Bailey, Secretary of State, to print the names on the ticket.

Stockholm (AP).—Encouraged by the fact that the total gross income of the Swedish merchant marine last year rose to \$66,000,000, as against \$50,000,000 during the previous year, the number of Swedish shipping companies have taken definite steps to start new overseas routes.

New York.—Twenty-eight men, alleged by the Government to be leaders in a Nation-wide bankruptcy ring, which has forced merchants of \$1,000,000 have been indicted by a Federal grand jury for using the mails to defraud. Among the concerns listed in their operations are the Chicago Tool Company of Chicago. The others have New York addresses.

Tokyo (AP).—Japan's outstanding social service work, the Toyoko Kagawa, widely known as "Kagawa of Kobe," plans to visit the United States late this year. Mr. Kagawa, a novelist with a wide public conducts a social settlement in Kobe. During the past year he has been much in Tokyo doing relief work.

WHEELER URGES INJUNCTION USE AS LIQUOR CURB

Dry Leader Answers Charge
That Prohibition Cases
Congest Courts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The increase in the number of federal cases resulting in injunctions of federal courts is not due to violations of the Volstead Act, in the view of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He spoke in denial of the allegations made in connection with the recent conference of federal judges with William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, in which statements were made that the condition was due to the "increased number of criminal cases particularly in large cities and other sections where the prohibition law was likely to be violated."

"If the federal judges would make use of the abatement section of the law, the result would be a greater expedition of the business of their courts and they would stand a better chance of having their dockets cleared up," said Mr. Wheeler to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. The difficulty lies largely with the judges themselves in the way they handle the business of the courts. For that reason it will be a difficult matter for them to obtain an increase in the number of judgeships, which was the need as expressed by the recent conference of federal judges with Chief Justice Taft. Through the use of the abatement section of the Act, federal judges could dispose of a great many more cases in the same length of time than they now do. You will recall also that it has been stated by Justice Taft and several other judges that the increase of litigation does not come alone from Volstead Act cases."

The imposition of a fine did little or nothing to prevent further violation of the law, declared Mr. Wheeler. If there was a wider use of the injunction, the connection with violations of the Volstead Act, he added, there would be a lessening of the number of cases coming before the courts.

In the view that there should be a greater use of the injunction, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the prosecution of the prohibition laws, coincided with Mr. Wheeler. This, she said, coupled with the imposition of more severe sentences, would result in a reduction of the number of cases coming before the courts. The greater sentence could be imposed through the imposition of sentences on more than one or upon all of the various counts instead of upon one count.

WORLD FRIENDSHIP GROUPS TO MEET

80 Organizations Invited to
Buffalo Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Eighty organizations, including virtually all religious denominations in the United States, have been invited to send delegates to the ninth annual meeting of the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches at Buffalo, N. Y., on Nov. 11-13.

Five Europeans, Sir Villoughby Dickinson, Sir Henry Lunn, Dr. Walter T. Layton, Prof. Julius Richter and Dr. Frank Zilka, will be among the speakers. Sir Villoughby, who is chairman of the committee on minorities of the League of Nations Union, is a prominent London barrister, keenly interested in social reforms and philanthropic movements.

Among the American speakers will be John H. Clarke, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and now president of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; Prof. James T. Shotwell, co-author of the Disarmament Plan brought before the League of Nations Council; Dr. Robert E. Speer, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

BIBLE READING NOW PART OF DAY'S DUTIES IN KENTUCKY SCHOOLS

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 7 (Special).—For the first time in Kentucky's history, the common schools of the State this fall introduced daily Bible reading as a regular part of the day's duties, in accordance with the law adopted by the 1924 General Assembly. With the Nation's record of owning and printing more Bibles than all the rest of the world, it seemed strange to Dr. McHenry

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Visitors at the
Texas State Fair
Dallas, Texas
Oct. 11th to 26th, 1924

are cordially invited to visit The Christian Science Reading and Rest Room, Main Exhibition Hall, near South Entrance. Also The Christian Science Monitor Booth, Agriculture Building (old College Building), near Main Entrance to Front Gate of the Fair.

NO SURRENDER, PREMIER TELLS BRITISH LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)
sulted. It is not to be expected, only put on the rack. By this little maneuver we are to go down and the fortunes of the Liberal Party are to be restored. They mistake their men."

After detailing the principal successes since Labor had been in power, the Premier said a cure for unemployment had not yet been found, "but no government has done more than this Government, in such unprecedented conditions, to help the hard lot of the victims of unemployment." The next Labor budget he added, would carry on the good work of its predecessor in the reduction of taxes and duty on commodities for the benefit of the workers.

After making his declaration against Communism, the Premier expressed hope that the Labor movement in England and other countries would not be induced to fall into the Communist trap, and thus render assistance to one of the ordinary enemies which Capitalism was always seeking to increase its grip on the workers.

The Prime Minister's address was loudly applauded by the Laborites, who adopted unanimously resolutions congratulating the Government on its record, approving its handling of the Irish situation, applauding its recognition of Soviet Russia, and offering its fullest support and encouragement to the Premier, the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Party.

The number of Greek students in the colleges of the country in 1923-24 was more than 16,000-5500 of these being found in courses of secondary grade. This figure does not include the enrollment in high school or preparatory departments. "The fact that Spanish is offered in 30 times as many public high schools as offer Greek is another point of interest. In our public high schools, where fully nine-tenths of our secondary school pupils are to be found, Greek is ordinarily not provided at all.

"Even when provided, it is usually left to take its forlorn chance in a scramble with easier studies of less intellectual power and of quick commercial use. Cases are also known where administrative obstacles are placed in the way of forming Greek classes for capable pupils who want it.

"Greek, Latin and English should be taught by the same teacher, or in conjunction, as the three naturally belong together. In the French academic secondary schools, or lycées, French, Latin and Greek, les trois langues classiques, as the official statements name them, are regularly taught by one teacher."

**LONDON REPORTED
INVITING DR. FOSDICK**
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Two London churches, one Congregational and the other a Unitarian, are reported to have invited the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who has been associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, to become their minister.

Dr. Fosdick, who is denominationally a Baptist and professor of theology at Union Seminary, has been a subject of opposition by fundamentalists of the Presbyterian Church. Yesterday he sent to the Presbyterian of First Church his answer to the request of the Presbyterian General Assembly that he become a Presbyterian. His refusal carried also his resignation, action on which is to be taken by Nov. 10.

GREEK CRISIS CONTINUES
By Special Cable
ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Andrew Michalakopoulos expects to complete the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet today. The Christian Science Monitor representatives learn. By the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and new elections, probably next spring he hopes to remove the present disunity, because he believes that without collaboration from the Royalists, the pacification of the situation is impossible.

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Printed Crepes..... 2.40 yd.
Georgette Crepes..... 1.80 yd.
Crepe de Chine (heavy)..... 1.50 yd.
Black Charmeuse..... 1.40 yd.
Canton Crepes, all shades (all colors)..... 2.45 yd.

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NEW YORK CITY

TABLET WILL MARK FIRST U. S. RAILROAD

Granite Line Commemoration
Planned Oct. 12, 1926

Unveiling of a tablet, which will commemorate the first railroad built in the United States, will mark the centennial observance of the Granite line from West Quincy to Newburyport, N. H., according to plans announced today. A committee, representing the towns of Milton and Quincy, which are joining in arranging the occasion, is now at work on an elaborate program. The tablet, it is expected, will be located in East Milton Square.

The Granite railway was opened Oct. 7, 1826. The celebration of this event will be Oct. 12, 1926. Another feature of the program already has been decided upon is a "railroad pageant" which will depict the development of transportation methods, and which will be exhibited on the site on which the original United States line was run. The loop which passes Montclair, East Milton, and West Quincy stations will be used for this purpose.

National interest will center on the ceremonies which will mark this occasion. Effort will be made to obtain federal, state and city officials to participate in the program. The committee has held several preliminary sessions, and expects to advance the arrangements far in advance of the observance.

The story of the building of the Granite line carries a colorful historical background. The proposed erection of the Granite Hill monument stimulated quarrying in Quincy, which in turn brought the need of an adequate transportation service from Quincy to the Neponset River in Milton for subsequent shipment to Charles River. It was the Granite railroad which was constructed to meet this need.

Despite time and the rapid strides in transportation during the last century, this pioneer enterprise is still surviving, its roadbed being part of the Plymouth branch of the New Haven system. Remnants of the old road, such as rails and an original "frog," are still in existence. The modern rails of the New Haven run parallel to the old stone ties of the first line.

**AMSTERDAM-BATAVIA
FLIGHT INTERRUPTED**
By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, Oct. 7.—The Royal Aero Company is informed that owing to the jamming of the motor, the P. O. 10, a plane from Amsterdam to Batavia made a forced descent at Philippopolis. Though the aviators made a safe landing, the apparatus wheels and other important parts were broken.

This will probably cause the postponement of the voyage to April next.

CHINESE BOOKS FOR DENMARK
COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Arrangements have been made for the cataloging of the valuable collection of some 20,000 Chinese volumes left to the Royal Library, Copenhagen, by Herr Knud Kring, a Dane who lived in China for many years. The collection includes a number of rare works and old Buddhist manuscripts dating from about the year 900 A. D.

**CHICAGO CLASSES
FOR FOREIGN-BORN
REPORT BIG GAINS**
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"Enormously increased attendance" in free evening classes for the foreign-born, conducted by the Chicago Board of Education, is reported this term by Morgan G. Hodge, assistant superintendent of schools.

Walter High School increased its classes from 15 last year to 28 this term. Lake View High School, which conducted four classes in a branch

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New York
The Bank cordially invites depositors to mention The Christian Science Monitor.

MOVE LAUNCHED FOR HOME PLAY

Will Be New Topic at Recreation Congress at Atlantic City

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Discussion of the importance of the play-hour in family life will be the new topic at the sessions of the eleventh National Recreation Congress, which will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 16-21, under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The time has come, it is the opinion of many of the leaders, when the opportunities for play in the backyard are quite as worthy of consideration as the community playground. Bearing in mind that the family that plays together, stays together, various phases of home recreation will be discussed at two section meetings of the congress.

Colonel Roosevelt to Speak
One of the principal speakers on this subject will be Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who, in devoting efforts to this cause, follows the example of his father, who was one of the founders of the Playground and Recreation Association of America in 1906 and its first honorary president.

In a number of cities, particularly in Salt Lake City, Des Moines and Fort Worth, home play campaigns have been started through municipal officials, schools and newspapers, a statement from the association shows. Appeals have been made to parents to devote a certain number of hours each week to playing with their children. Simple contrivances for the yard, such as swings, sand-boxes, slides, flying rings, horizontal bars, golf driving nets and basketball goals attached to the side of the garage have been suggested.

Progress in this work and ideas for the future will be discussed by the congress. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, Mass., former president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, will talk as chairman at the first meeting.

Home Play and Community
The subject of "Relating Home Play to the Community" has been selected by Mrs. Marion A. Littell, a member of the board of directors of San Diego Community Service, and Marie G. Merrill of the Department of Public Welfare, Chicago, will talk on "Play Space and Apartment Buildings."

At the second meeting, which is under the auspices of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, president, will be chairman. Speakers at this session will include Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Winnetka, Ill., national chairman of recreation and social standards, and Sarah B. Askew of Trenton, national chairman of children's reading, who is state librarian in New Jersey.

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Ministry of Finances Investigating Crumbling Away of Metallic Currency

TATAR-PAZARDJIK, Bulgaria, Oct. 7.—A commission from the Ministry of Finance has been sent here to investigate a peculiar phenomenon in the local branch of the Bulgarian National Bank, which is crumbling of metallic currency, either to a thin scum-like film or else to mere dust.

The currency in question was minted abroad less than a year ago, specialists believe. The aluminum coins contain too much zinc which disintegrates under the action of moisture.

Officials of the National Bank are alarmed at the prospect that the entire issue of 100,000,000 leva may disintegrate.

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OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence).—"No statesman can afford to neglect the lessons of the past," said H. A. L. Fisher, former President of the Board of Education in the British Government, in the course of an address on "The teaching of history," before the Canadian Club here recently. He credited all the great revolutions of modern days to the growth and knowledge and enlightenment throughout the world, which in course of time would sweep away all ignorance and tyranny and bring all peoples and nations into the closest bonds of fellowship. He pointed out that the Russian and Turkish in this connection, pointing out how education had ousted the old order of government and emancipated the serfs.

"It is a curious fact however," said the speaker, "that the effect of revolution had been rather to fortify the principle of private ownership of property than to spread Communism. In Russia the peasants have got the land and the colored Indian in the French Revolution reacted in exactly the same manner." He thought that Russia was as much under the domination of secret police now as in Tsar days.

Mr. Fisher amused his audience by describing the Englishman's habit of depreciating his own country, until the rest of the world, and especially Germany, had become convinced that Great Britain was little better than a third-rate power. Of course the war had disabused its mind of such an idea.

Although India had been given almost complete self-government and the system of caste had become sensibly weakened during recent years, it could never travel far in the direction of Westernization until the iniquitous system of child marriage was eliminated, declared the speaker. It colored Indian civilization profoundly, and he thought it might take centuries of effort to entirely remove it.

Mr. Fisher is visiting Canada on the invitation of the National Council of Education.

Brown Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 percent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

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Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 7

One cannot read the reasons being advanced by independent in politics for their support in this campaign of John W. Davis without being impressed by their unselfishness, sincerity and practical idealism. Their reasons go far to dispel the ironic belief that fundamentalism and idealism have yielded in America to materialism and commercial advance.

The Democratic "Creed"

They are against special privileges and for equal rights, against national and individual selfishness, moral cowardice, greed. They would have the United States fill a helpful place in the family of nations. They would guarantee to every man, woman and child in America the same opportunity. Their political philosophy contains not a line of selfish interest. Not one among them is a self-seeker.

All three political parties at this time are seeking the consent of influential men and women to publish the reasons for their support of the candidates they favor. Independent and persons who are crossing over from one political party to another are, of course, most important because the views of partisans are not so convincing. The theory is that the reasons which impel one thoughtful person to sever his former affiliations will, if made known, impel others to do the same thing.

The list posted in national Democratic headquarters of former Republicans who have publicly made known their purpose to vote for Mr. Davis is imposing in the number and character of the names it contains. To mention a few:

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, Minister to Belgium under President Taft; Arthur C. Glider, dean of Barnard College, Columbia University; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, magazine writer and author of "The History of the Standard Oil Company," "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," and "The Business of Being a Woman"; Everett Colby, of New Jersey, former Bull Moose leader; Hamilton Holt, former editor of "The New York Times"; Wallace Irwin, of New York, wife of Wallace Irwin, the author, and herself an author; Irving Fisher, professor of political economy, Yale University; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; Dr. Thompson, president of Ohio State University; Nancy M. Schoonmaker, New York, author and lecturer.

Comment on Elliot Coup

Every day or so new names are added to the list as newspapers or letters reveal influential men and women, here and there, granting their support to the Democratic ticket. The formidable list of the Democratic list has been the subject of editorial comment throughout the United States. The Republican Washington Post, in comment on its own dispatch from Boston, stating that Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, had accepted the chairmanship of the John W. Davis College League, said: "Gathering Dr. Elliot within the fold was a valuable coup for the Democrats, for there is no disputing the prestige and influence of Dr. Elliot in college circles of the country."

The reasons that the men and women give for their support of the Democratic ticket, reflect their high-mindedness and patriotic desire to serve the United States. An epitome of the reasons follows:

President Hibben: "These words were on everyone's lips. 'It was a war to end war.' We all felt that victory would mean the assured peace of the world. This objective has not been realized, and if, in 1917, we were honest in our purposes, our hopes and our expectations, we

should not indulge in the complacent satisfaction which seems to characterize Americans today, but be deeply concerned for the state of the world, both of the present and the future."

Gives League as Reason

Theodore Marburg: "Our present position (foreign relations) is absurd—a result of the same muddle-headedness on the part of Republican leaders that produced mismanagement and fraud at home. Picture it! The League of Nations is the only hope of discouraging war. Our presence would have made it what it was intended to be. The Republican Party, as it is organized and led today, is still the enemy of the League. The Democratic Party, through inheritance and present leadership, is the friend of the League."

Dean Glider: "The record of the Republican Administration has been in certain particulars so very bad that the party should be turned out of office. Mr. Davis can give us an excellent administration. I believe in the vision and wisdom of his views in international matters far more than I do in those of President Coolidge."

Miss Tarbell: "We must root out privilege. . . . John W. Davis alone is good with the liberals in Congress. . . . He offers the broadest and most definitely practical program for international co-operation."

Everett Colby: "There is no possibility of making the Republican Party the progressive and liberal party of the country if those who want to see the party used as an instrument for advancing the cause of world peace and social justice permit cowardly and selfish leadership to carry the party away from the ideals and principles for which it was organized and to which it was dedicated by men of courage, rugged will and deep conviction. I consider it a fortunate thing the Democratic Party has nominated a man of ability and character."

Hamilton Holt: "The whole moral strength of the country will enthusiastically respond when Mr. Davis calls upon the United States to abandon shameful 'key hole' diplomacy and take her stand shoulder to shoulder with our sister nations when great international decisions are being made."

Prof. Fisher: "La Follette offers quick remedies. Coolidge offers no remedies. Davis offers the only chance of obtaining a great statesman as our next President."

Dr. Garfield: "We cannot, if we would, isolate ourselves and we are under the most solemn obligations to do our part in re-establishing peace and good will among the nations. The attitude of Mr. Davis toward our foreign relations is unimpeachably sound."

WINNIPEG IS URGING ALBERTA COAL SALE

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—A special campaign to promote the sale of Alberta coal in Manitoba is being energetically carried on by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. They are using the fortnightly journal of their Winnipeg organization in an endeavor to increase the Manitoba market for this product with good success. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has suggested that in return for this service the Edmonton Board of Trade might endeavor to increase the sale of manufactured articles produced in Manitoba. In preference to the commodities from eastern Canada, so that the western provinces might form an inter-trade relationship which should prove of mutual benefit.

FREE 10-Day Tube

Mail Coupon

Other Women's Teeth

are whiter, clear, glistening—why not yours?

Remove the dingy film that's clouding them—you'll be surprised that your own teeth are as pretty as anyone's—make this unique test.

THAT most of us have pretty teeth without ever revealing them, is the remarkable assertion of many high dental authorities.

This is why:

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you may feel a film. A film which you cannot see with your eye, but which absorbs discolorations and hides the natural color of your teeth.

Remove it and your teeth take on a new beauty. Maybe you have really beautiful teeth without realizing it.

Old-time dentifrices were unable to remove it successfully. So most people had un-

attractive teeth no matter how often they cleaned them.

Now modern science has discovered a new way. A new-type tooth paste called Pepsodent that acts to curdle film, then harmlessly to remove it. No soap or chalk, no harsh grit dangerous to enamel.

Mail the coupon for a 10-day tube free. Or, buy a full size tube at any drugstore today. See what beauty lies beneath the film on your teeth.

FREE 10-Day Tube
THE PEPSEODENT COMPANY
Dept. N, 1124 N. Western Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Send to _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Pepsodent
The New-Day Dentifrice

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 7

All the sand-throwing and smoke-screening, burning of tariff rockets, glare of League red fire and pall of hard times which don't exist, cannot obscure the fact that the integrity of the courts—the preservation of the Constitution—is, and will continue to be to the end, the dominant issue in this campaign.

Much is being written about the California decision denying the La Follette ticket a place on the official ballot in that State. "Another of those four to three decisions," cry the La Folletteans. Suppose it were four to three in favor of Senator La Follette; would the judgment of the court have been any less decisive on that account? Courts must render decisions one way or the other; and we have to bear in mind that this is a government by majority, in the courts as well as in legislative assemblies and at the polls. It seems to depend largely on who is hit by a four-to-three decision. This case, however, the three decision had been in Senator La Follette's favor nothing would have been heard against the un-soundness of decisions by so narrow a margin.

In certain quarters it was hoped that the California court would take a liberal view in this case and give the La Follette ticket a place on the official ballot of equal standing with the other parties. The Republican Party would have been perfectly satisfied with that.

Coolidge's Attitude
President Coolidge has stated the Republican attitude toward the decision as regards both California and in Louisiana where the same question arose. He is quoted as having said:

"I recognize that it is the privilege of our voters to support anyone they wish at the polls, and I feel that the law should not be drawn for the purpose of preventing such action. I would apply this rule not only to the complaint about Louisiana, but to all the other states in the Union." National Chairman Butler has made it equally clear that neither the National Republican organization, the organization in California nor any of the auxiliaries or affiliated bodies of either, "had any part or even knowledge of the proceedings before they became a matter of public record."

For the rest there is no charge that in rendering the decision any of the seven judges of the California Supreme Court were actuated by anything but a sense of duty and honest judgment in the interpretation of the law. We have the testimony of a Hiram Johnson that it was "a case where either of two decisions might be made; one following the letter of the law, which does grievous wrong; and the other following the spirit of the law, which would enable a large body of citizens to exercise a fundamental right."

When the letter of the law conflicts with the spirit of the law, who is to decide except the judges charged with the duty of making the decision? The point is a delicate one, but inasmuch as there was a way by which the citizens of California, or so many of them as desire to vote for Senator La Follette, could exercise the fundamental right to which Hiram Johnson refers, the best course for the court was to follow the letter of the law, which it did. For no fundamental right has been denied the La Follette supporters.

Turns to Socialists
The Socialist ticket was always open to them as an alternative. So La Follette will run on the Socialist ticket.

N. H. Headquarters for Christmas Cards
Place Order for

Personal Greeting Cards
Now—Sample Book on Request
Stationery, Fountain Pens, Artist Supplies, Water Colors, White Mountain Subjects.

Brown & Saltmarsh, Concord, N. H.

PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 7

Robert M. La Follette has started on his round of visits to the people of the United States to tell them where he stands on the great issues of the day.

Both he and his campaign managers set great store upon the outcome of this tour. It will either make or break him they admit, but they have faith in its success. They are more than satisfied with the progress of the Progressive movement to date. They believe sincerely that Senator La Follette, on this speaking tour, will be able to consolidate into a victorious plurality of voters in east and west north and south who already have evinced sympathy with this movement. He has just one month in which to do that.

Frank Kent, political correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, reports that a few days ago John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee, complained to a friend that he could not find anyone with whom to debate the issues of the campaign. There is truth in that remark, for President Coolidge has spoken very seldom and always refrained from making political speeches. Also, Senator La Follette has spoken but three times, and only once has he made a general appeal to the voters, that time being at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Davis's Chance Arrives
But if Mr. Davis really desires to debate issues, the opportunity will soon be here, provided of course he will accept the challenges Senator La Follette will issue during his progress across the country. He has carefully prepared himself to discuss issues. In fact it may be truthfully said that these speeches have been in preparation for years, because the issues he will discuss he has followed over long before he ever thought to become the Progressive Independent candidate for President.

In announcing his candidacy to the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action Senator La Follette said:

"In the course of the campaign I shall give frank expression to my views on every political issue of recognized importance. The people have a right to know the position of every candidate upon questions which are of vital moment to them. I have never avoided or evaded issues. I shall not do so now."

That is the promise that Senator La Follette has now gone forth to fulfill. A political iconoclast said the other day:

"La Follette has the only issue in this campaign, but he hasn't made it clear enough." The writer ventured to suggest that there will be no question as to Senator La Follette's exact position a full two weeks before the election.

The outstanding issue is the encroachment of the powerful few upon the rights of the many," said Senator La Follette at the beginning of this campaign. "This great power has come between the people and their Government. We must with statemanship and constructive legislation meet these problems, or we shall pass them on, with all the possibilities of violent conflict and chaos to our children. Upon this issue I am ready to enlist with you to wage unceasing warfare until the American people have been restored to the full enjoyment of their political and economic rights."

WARD BAKING PROFIT
Net profit of Ward Baking and subsidiary in the current calendar year to Sept. 13, 1924, after depreciation and federal tax. Dividends of \$1,110,802 were paid, leaving surplus of \$1,665,351.



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FIRST-VOTER PARTY

HELD IN BROOKLYN

Women's League Explains Poll System to New Balloters

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A First Voter's Birthday Party given in Brooklyn recently at the Erasmus Hall High School is an example of the practical application that is being made throughout the city and the country of a plan adopted by the League of Women Voters at their annual convention in Buffalo last April as part of its national "get out the vote campaign."

A booth similar to that used at the polls was installed, and the league obtained an actual registration book from the commissioner of elections. Information about registering, the literacy tests (since January, 1922 such a test has been required in the State of New York), where the tests are being held, and other points on eligibility, such as the time a voter must have lived in the State, the city, the county, and the election district, were explained to the prospective voters.

As those who have followed the work of the league know, the purpose of these birthday parties is to reach the young men and women who are eligible to vote for the first time in the coming elections. Because the political parties do not pay much attention to this young voter the league feels that some direct effort should be made to bring this vote to the polls on election day.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWS SERVICE AIDS IN AMERICANIZATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The immigrant's introduction to America and America's introduction to the immigrant were facilitated during 1923 by newspaper articles sent by the Foreign Language Information Service to 800 foreign language publications and 900 newspapers printed in English. This service works through 16 bureaus each representing a different Nation.

Educational material about naturalization, homesteads, income tax, workmen's compensation, schools, libraries and American methods of farming are some of the topics. In all 48,170 articles were reprinted by the foreign language newspapers in 1923.

Established first by the Government during the war to spread the ideals of America among the foreign-born, the Service since has been continued by the voluntary contributions of its friends.

A monthly bulletin, the Interpreter, is issued and sent to 400 English language newspapers and government departments. Also 250 colleges are receiving it in their economic and sociology classes. Among other subscribers are the Chambers of Commerce, Rotary clubs, settlements and other groups that work with foreigners.

BORDER POST

CHANGE LIKELY

U. S. May Shift Immigration Service to Newport, Vt.—Coolidge Studies Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The contemplated transfer of the administrative headquarters of the United States immigration St. Lawrence service from Montreal to Newport, Vt., is under consideration because such a move would result in a saving of several thousand dollars a year in rent, it was made known at the White House today. The Government has quarters available at Newport, which would be useful for the purpose of the office in question, while it has been necessary to rent quarters in Montreal, declared one of the White House spokesmen today.

Representations brought by transportation companies, both in the United States and Canada that such transfer would make it very inconvenient to do the business of the office and perhaps make change in the lines of travel, caused the matter to be referred to President Coolidge, for his decision, it was stated. An investigation is now taking place to see whether or not that suggestion has sufficient foundation and whether or not there would be sufficient public inconvenience to warrant the Government keeping the office at Montreal, it was made known. It is understood that such action will be taken as will be best in the public interest.

It was pointed out by W. W. Hubbard, Commissioner-General of Immigration, that this is only a step in the program determined upon some months ago, which it was thought would result in increased efficiency in the border service, to move all district immigration services for the United States and Canada into United States territory. The office at Winnipeg has been moved to Grand Forks, N. D., and the transfer of the Montreal office now pending is the next step.

Part of the protest is said to have arisen over misunderstanding as to the difference between the local and district offices. The local offices are established for the convenience of travelers, and there is no intention of moving the local offices at Montreal and other Canadian centers. The protest which has come from the railroads is based on the contention that it will affect their business and also is detrimental to the traveler crossing the border, in that facilities are concentrated at Montreal, and that necessary records being located there, there will be considerable delay involved if all travelers must apply at Newport. The railroads which run lines to Montreal are the Delaware & Hudson, the New York Central, the Canadian National, and the Canadian Pacific. Only the Canadian Pacific has a line to Newport.



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It is not merely because the Coach exclusively gives "Closed Car Comforts at Open Car Cost."

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them because they are built on the Super-Six principle.

More than 250,000 owners know their enduring value.

That is why they outsell all rivals—and why the Coach is the largest selling 6-cylinder closed car in the world.

We believe an examination will convince you of quality not obtainable elsewhere within \$400 to \$1000 of these prices.

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Ask for the
DIAMOND
Adjustable Wrench
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Nucoa

The Ideal Cool Weather Spread for Bread—fresh, sweet—delicious. Rich in food value—fine for the youngsters. Comes to you in a sealed carton.

RADIO

NATIONAL RADIOCASTING SYSTEM IS FAVORED BY HERBERT HOOVER

Secretary Foresees Day When Local Stations Will Present Best in Nation's Programs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Organization of a national system of radio programs through a radio-casting association, to give service much as the associations do for newspapers, was suggested by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, last night in an address opening the third national radio conference.

In presenting his views through a system of the radio stations, Mr. Hoover reiterated his opposition to any attempt to monopolize the air, declaring that local radio-casting stations are of first importance, and must not be driven from the field. The Secretary's suggested plan for a national program association would provide for a self-sustaining system of interconnection of radio-casting stations, and the offering through those stations the best the Nation has in music and entertainment.

"My proposition," Mr. Hoover said, "is that the local station must be able to bring to its listeners the greatest music and entertainment of the Nation, but far beyond this it must be able to deliver important pronouncements of public men, it must bring instantly to our people a hundred and one matters of national interest. To this must add matters of local interest."

Organized Interconnection. This can only be accomplished, he said, by regularized interconnection on a national basis with nationally organized and directed programs for each part of the day in supplement to more local material.

It is our duty to consider the possibilities and potentialities of interconnection as a regular daily routine of the Nation. Unless it is systematically organized, we cannot expect its contributions to be more than a matter of chance, except in so far as it may be fostered and encouraged, does not lie in the Government.

It would be a mistake to think of such an important function as the distribution of information should ever fall into the hands of the Government. It would be still more unfortunate if its control should come under the arbitrary power of any person or group of persons.

I believe that the quickest way to hurt radio-casting would be to use it for direct advertising. The reader of the newspaper has an option whether he will read an ad or not, but if a speech by the President is to be used as the medium of advertisement, there will be no radio left. To what extent it may be employed for what we now call indirect advertising I do not know and only experience will tell.

Organization of Radio-casters. I do not believe there is any practical method of payment from the receivers. I wish to suggest for consideration the possibility of mutual organization by radio-casters of a service for themselves similar to that which the newspaper-owners have for their use in the press associations, which would furnish programs of national events and arrange for their transmission and distribution on some sort of a financial basis just as the press associations gather and distribute news among their members.

Going into the licensing by the Government of super-radio-casting stations, with strength of five times, and more of that of the present largest stations, the Secretary declared that nothing must be done to interfere with the programs of local stations on which so many of the radio public depend, nor with the wide selective range they now have. The Secretary then went into the marine radio problem, declaring that the use of only two wavelengths for marine radio-casting is an example of the folly of putting a straight-jacket on such a rapidly-growing business. He advocated assigning separate wavelengths to separate groups, or classes, of vessels.

Committee to Discuss.

Issues at Radio-Parley. Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—At 10 o'clock this morning, the Third National Radio Conference really got under way with the preparations for naming the various subcommittees outlined in Herbert Hoover's opening speech in the auditorium of the Interior Department last night.

The subcommittees number seven and are as follows: Committee One, to handle the general allocation of

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The Siegel Co. will not only be assured of quality, but of fair prices as well. The collection includes all the fashionable new models in the most modish furs.

frequency or wavelength bands for all radio services; Committee Two, for the allocation of frequency to radio-casters only working on classes, tones, etc.; Committee Three, on the general problems of radio-casting other than wavelengths. Such questions as limitation of the power used and license restrictions to be discussed; Committee Four, on purely marine communication activities, the need for which is self-evident, since radio is so important to the safety of our mariners; Committee Five, on amateur problems, particularly the subdivision of wave bands and the possibilities of radio-casting an international system of call letters for amateurs, such as the commercial service has at present.

The audience last night composed probably the most notable collection of radio experts ever gathered under one roof. The Radio Corporation of America was there in force, chief among its representatives being David Barnhill, Pierre Boucheron and E. H. Armstrong. Marvin Price, the general director of radio-casting for all the General Electric Company stations, was present as was John V. L. Hogan, noted radio engineer and court radio expert. Prof. Louis Hasseltine, inventor of the Neutrodyne circuit, was also present, as was Hudson Maxim, inventor and president of the American Radio Relay League, C. Francis Jenkins, inventor of photograph transmission, and Maj. Gen. George A. Squier, credited with the invention of wire-wireless and one of the greatest experts on communication in the United States.

Radio Programs

For Tuesday, October 14

If you are in search of a novel experience, tune your dials on this date to 380 meters—WGY—and you are assured an enjoyable surprise. It will be Chinese Night at this General Electric station. Not only will the radio audience be treated to bits of Chinese poetry and Oriental music dating back to centuries before the Christian era, but there will be a talk by Edward H. Smith, which will take the form of a tour through Chinatown as it was 25 years ago.

The Air College of New York University presents Prof. E. C. Smith, who will lecture from WJZ on "Politics and Statesmanship." Radio seems to supply the necessary foil to arouse some people from their apathy; they wouldn't study up on many a subject for anything, they may tell you, but they will listen attentively to some professor's discourses, under the handicap of headphones and static.

Philadelphia, not to be outdone by Los Angeles, is to offer operatic selections on this date. WIP will broadcast direct from the magnificent Metropolitan Opera House selections by Antonio DiCiccio and Josephine Lucchesi. Another musical treat will come from KJL when the Philippine String Orchestra strikes up at 9 o'clock with a program reminiscent of tropical seas.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
KJAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (485 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Stories in French and English.
7:40 p. m.—Rex Battle and his concert orchestra. Piano solos by Rex Battle.
8:30 p. m.—La Presse Studio concert.
10:30 p. m.—Josephine Lucchesi and her orchestra, in an elaborate dance program.

WBE, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (437 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert by Grace Lowell Bradbury soprano; Helen Morrison Dunlop, pianist; and the WBE orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Selection on the musical saw by Stanley H. Greenlaw, accompanied at the piano by Mina Gove.
11:30 p. m.—Organ program by "Jack" Hanly.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (395 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Chinese Night, with music by WGY Orchestra and personally conducted tour through New York Chinatown by Edward H. Smith.
11:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen B. Solichian.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (493 Meters)
11 a. m.—Musical program featuring the vocal soloists of the Board of Education.
12:30 p. m.—Joint program by Harriet Brown Berntson, soprano; Emma Williams, contralto; Fred E. Hudler, bass baritone; and Fred E. Hudler, bass baritone.
4 p. m.—Dinner music, Harry Janice, piano; lecture, by Prof. Raymond Moley, speaking under the auspices of Columbia University.

WJZ, Radio Corp. of America, New York City (454 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Joseph Strasser's Vanderbilt Orchestra.
8:10 p. m.—NYU Air College, "Politics and Statesmanship," Prof. E. C. Smith.
8:30 p. m.—Sea Songs by Chief Steward Ballou of the Berengaria.
10:45 p. m.—The Radio Frank; Wright and Beane.
11 p. m.—Roger Wolfe's Orchestra.

WIP, Gilbert Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (429 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Direct broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera House of a program of original compositions by the famous Italian composer, Antonio DiCiccio, and featuring Josephine Lucchesi, contralto, soprano and piano, and the San Carlo Opera Company.

WRC, Radio Corp. of America, Washington, D. C. (448 Meters)
8 p. m.—Children's Hour by Peggy Albion.
8:45 p. m.—Song recital by Flora McGilchrist, contralto, George Wilson at the piano.
9 p. m.—"The Political Situation in Europe."

CORONA TYPEWRITERS
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SUNSET STORIES

Billy and Margie

BILLY finished his breakfast and his coat of brilliant reds and yellows. He was indeed a fit addition to any yard.

This morning Billy waited and waited for Margie to come and play, but there was not a sound from the side door. Very soon he decided to call and remind her that they had not had their morning frolic. He flew up on the high white fence, and opening wide his little throat, he let out a long, low, wailing cry, as loud as he could be heard for blocks around.

No sooner had Billy done this, than Margie came out of the door, and with a very self-satisfied strut, he ran to meet her. But when he saw that she had on her hat and carried pencil and tablet, his wings fell.

"Yes, Billy, you guess right. I have to start back to school this morning. We shall have to come and play when I come back—but come and walk to the corner with me."

Billy came back into the yard, wondering how he would pass the hours until Margie returned. However, he did not have to wonder as before, he heard Susan's "Cluck, Cluck," behind him and a lot of tiny little voices saying, "Peep, peep." Turning around he saw Susan coming with five of the softest little yellow chickens you can imagine. Billy admired the little chicks tremendously, and told Susan so by making numerous soft, low, cooing sounds.

Then Susan went off to get some food for the little ones, and Billy went along to help. They visited the garden, where the ground was soft and easy to scratch in. Whenever Billy found something he would call and Susan would come and he would put it in his mouth and he would come back and tell her.

They were having such a good time that they did not notice the clouds gathering above. Big drops of rain began to fall and then more and more, and faster and faster they came. Susan was too far away to take her babes home, but Billy thought of a clever plan right away, and led them to a small, leafy, green covering made by the bean vines running upon poles crossed like a tent. Susan, needing down, spread her warm wings out, and the little chicks tucked down under her feathers. Billy stood by watching the clouds, and when he saw the sun smiling down and the rain clouds were far away. Billy poked his head out, and decided it was safe to venture forth. Calling Susan to follow, he carefully led the way out.

It was not long, however, before the sun smiled down and the rain clouds were far away. Billy poked his head out, and decided it was safe to venture forth. Calling Susan to follow, he carefully led the way out.

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Sydney Asks Royal Commission in Case of Investigation of Electrical Contracts Causes Much Disturbance

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 24. (Special Correspondence)—The Sydney City Council has, for the third time, two years is asking the Government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the electrical contracts.

Both sections of the council are now asserting that, when it is refused for the third time, a request will be made to the Federal Government, on the grounds that investigations recently conducted by the council in reference to electrical contracts have shown that there are matters of interstate significance to be inquired into.

The Lord Mayor and his predecessor have repeatedly stated that a royal commission with the widest possible scope is necessary to clear up various civic matters which have been voted on by aldermen within the past three years.

Early in 1922 the City Council ordered a resolution in connection with asking for the appointment of a royal commission. This motion was taken to represent the deliberative opinion of the majority of the Council. As such it was sent on to the Government.

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WESLEY W. RIN Baltimore Dressed Beef STALL 65, RICHMOND MARKET DAILY ATTENDANCE All Orders Delivered Promptly. BALTIMORE, Md.

For Men, Women and Children—and in no one instance is the price of Wesley Rin higher than that which you pay for just average meat. WYMAN 19 Lexington The Corner of Good Street BALTIMORE, MD.

JOEL GUTMAN & Co. A Good Store for Quality BALTIMORE, MD.

"THE RUG STORE" Oriental and Domestic Rugs—All Sizes McDOWELL & CO. 217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The Store of Satisfaction Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Howard and Lexington Streets BALTIMORE, MD.

Hats That Serve—The mode with maximum and maximum with moderate price. \$5 to \$18.50 Philipson & Co. 214 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

HUTZLER BROTHERS DRY GOODS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Very Best Groceries J. L. APPLEY CO. 844 Park Ave., BALTIMORE, MD.

PIG 'N WHISTLE 23 W. Chase Street Baltimore—Just Off Charles A restaurant serving wholesome food, cooked as at home. Special Noon-day Menu, 12 o'clock to 2 P. M., \$1.00. Dinner 2 to 8 P. M., \$1.00. Two stores make it twice as easy for you to be well dressed.

QUALITY SHOP Baltimore and Liberty Streets

MILLER BROTHERS EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS FOR WOMEN

The Miller Shop 413 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md. The largest exclusive men's furnishing goods store in the U. S. A.

McPherson's C. Parker McPherson—Frank S. Ashley—Frederick W. Hummel.

Geo. E. Harris & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS 114 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md. OPPOSITE HANOVER

COAL Quality and Service That's All Emerson & Morgan Coal Co., Inc. 70 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. Phone Plans 2251

HUTZLER BROTHERS DRY GOODS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Some Canadian Institutions

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA The Vancouver Daily Province In to be found in the great majority of homes is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike. "The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune WINNIPEG "Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space." "The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal Copies one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Aim to be particular. EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. "The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Spectator The City of Winnipeg is described as the "Spectator" of the West. It is the largest and most influential newspaper in the West. "The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Southern Press LIMITED 19 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian market and to make every expenditure an advertising literature productive of results.

Southern Press LIMITED 128 BLEUVE STREET, MONTREAL Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithography.

HUTZLER BROTHERS DRY GOODS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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HUTZLER BROTHERS DRY GOODS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

HUTZLER BROTHERS DRY GOODS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

A Street Gown of Boucle Cloth, a Narrowly-Ribbed Material With a Slightly Curved Surface, Which is the Newest Thing in Woolens.

TODAY'S GAME IS IMPORTANT ONE

Giants Hold Lead in World Series Baseball—Third Contest Below Standard

WORLD SERIES STANDING

Team	W	L	Pct.
N. Y. Giants	2	1	.667
Wash. Senators	1	2	.333

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 7 (Special).—

With the count standing two games to one in favor of the home team the New York Giants and Washington Senators crossed bats this afternoon at the Polo Grounds in the fourth game of the 1924 World Series. This was regarded as the most important game of the series to date as a victory for the Giants would put them in the position of needing only one more to take the title, while a victory for Washington would tie the series.

Baseball fans began to flock to the grounds early this morning in anticipation of seeing the great Walter Johnson pitch for Washington. Knowing that his turn would come either today or tomorrow, the fans were determined to see him today in order not to miss the possibility of his pitching. Judging from the play in the first three games, the Senators' chances of winning the series were considered to be very slim.

The fact that Washington depends so much on the hitting of Gosselin, Judge and Rice, left handers, gives Frisch, second baseman, a very important position in the game. Frisch has already proven that he can be depended upon to get pretty in winning another game.

Frisch has been given credit for much of the hitting of Gosselin, Judge and Rice, left handers, gives Frisch, second baseman, a very important position in the game. Frisch has already proven that he can be depended upon to get pretty in winning another game.

At 1 o'clock the stands and bleachers were just as packed for this game as they have been in all three of the previous ones. At this hour yesterday, the crowd at the Polo Grounds was estimated to be the largest in the history of the grounds.

At 1:30 the Giants and Senators took the field. The Giants were in the batting order and Frisch was at bat. He hit a home run in the first inning, giving the Giants a 1-0 lead.

The Senators' pitcher, Walter Johnson, pitched a very good game, keeping the Giants' batsmen from doing much damage. The Giants' pitcher, Frisch, pitched a very good game, keeping the Senators' batsmen from doing much damage.

The game was a very close one, with the Giants leading 1-0 in the first inning. The Senators' pitcher, Walter Johnson, pitched a very good game, keeping the Giants' batsmen from doing much damage.

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BRITISH TENNIS COUNCIL MEETS

Captain of U. S. Team for 1924 Expresses a Great Hope

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 26.—Two outstanding tennis players, the British and American, met at a recent meeting of the British Lawn Tennis Association, held under the chairmanship of Lord Dunsborough, the president of the British Lawn Tennis Association, to discuss the possibility of a combined team for the 1924 Olympic Games at Paris.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the British Lawn Tennis Association, and was attended by Lord Dunsborough, the president of the British Lawn Tennis Association, and by the two outstanding tennis players, the British and American, who met to discuss the possibility of a combined team for the 1924 Olympic Games at Paris.

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Illinois Coach Must Build Team

Cross-Country Prospects Are Not Considered Very Bright This Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The list of players who will accompany the Chicago cross-country team for the season is not very bright, according to Coach Gill, who is in charge of the team. The team is expected to compete in the annual cross-country meet at the University of Illinois, which will be held in the near future.

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PLAYERS NAMED FOR FOOT TOUR

First Game to Be Played at Ottawa, Oct. 13

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The list of players who will accompany the Chicago football team for the season is not very bright, according to Coach Gill, who is in charge of the team. The team is expected to compete in the annual football season, which will be held in the near future.

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MINNESOTA HAS 13 LETTER MEN

Football Prospects Are Considered Hopeful at Gopher Institution This Fall

Special from Monitor Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Possessed with hope and aggressive spirit, the Gopher football team is expected to compete in the annual football season, which will be held in the near future.

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White Sox Win Chicago Series

Defeat Cubs in the Deciding Game, 5 to 3—Standing: 4 Won, 2 Lost

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—"Champions of the City of Chicago." This title is claimed today for the second season in succession by the White Sox, following their fourth victory of the annual city series against the Cubs by a score of 5 to 3, yesterday at the South Side Park. There were 14,000 out to see C. A. Comiskey's club win the ninth title out of 10 tourneys. The final standing was White Sox 4 won, 2 lost.

Attendance for the six games was 113,745, and the gross receipts \$108,161.50. The winning players divide \$119,141.61, while the losers get \$12,769.27. The commission gets \$15,524.53 and each club \$28,748.81.

In their efforts to stop the heavy hitting Sox, the Cubs used four pitchers. Manager William K. Wrigley used four pitchers, the North Siders threatened seriously in the seventh. They had driven in two runs and needed one to tie the score at 4 to 4, when Theodore Lyons went to the rescue of Hollis Thurston for the Sox. Lyons pitched masterly ball to check the rally and then held the Sox batters in the eighth and ninth.

Victor Aldridge started for the Sox but was relieved after a three-run inning by the Sox in the third. W. E. Jacobs lasted through the fourth, but was relieved by A. J. Kaeding in the fifth. J. F. Bickel pitched the eighth.

Two doubles by John Mostil, center fielder, triple by William Kamm, third baseman, and double by Harry Hooper and Earl Sheely, rightfielder and first baseman, respectively, composed the heavy part of the Sox' victory. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
White Sox 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
Cubs 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

Batteries—Thurston, Lyons and Kaeding, Aldridge, Jacobs, Kaufman, Bickel, and Sheely. Pitchers—Thurston, Lyons, Kaeding, Aldridge, Jacobs, Kaufman, Bickel, and Sheely.

Time—1 hr. 45 min.

Chess

by George H. Duffell

PROBLEM NO. 615

By F. W. Jordan
Philadelphia, Pa.
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

Black to play and mate in two

White to play and mate in two

WOMEN ARRANGE GOOD SCHEDULE

Several Changes Made in the Field Hockey League

Special from Monitor Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7 (Special).—One of the best schedules in the history of the field hockey league has been arranged for the season. The schedule is expected to be a very good one, with several changes made in the field hockey league.

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HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

GREATER BOSTON

Hotel Braemore

466 Commonwealth Ave.

A Few Desirable Two-Room Suites Are Now Available

Dining Room European Plan, Cuisine and Service Unexcelled 8 minutes from Park St. by Subway

CHARLES E. PHENIX, Gen. Mgr.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

"City of the Mohawk Trail"

The Trail in its most beautiful array of Autumn foliage

AN IDEAL WEEK-END TRIP

Hotels Richmond and Wellington

Rates Not Excessive

JOHN F. WALKER, Manager

The Bancroft

Worcester, Mass.

The Rendezvous of the Connoisseur and Discriminating Traveler

CHAS. S. AVERILL, Mgr.

The Falmouth Hotel

R. J. POST, HARRY I. BRIDGES, Mgr.

"Service"

GRILL, CAFETERIA

All the year round, central to all points

Rehoboth and under new management

Also DOUGLAS INN

Douglas Hill, Me.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

The steamers New York and Boston of the Metropolitan Line (the

outside route between Boston and New York), have proved so popular

they are expected to be in service until Dec. 1. It is said that the

boats can be operated at a profit when 300 or more passengers are

carried. The capacity is 950.

When the daily average falls to as low as 400 persons, however, the

service will be discontinued for the winter. It is reported in shipping

circles that the Eastern Steamship line plan to place two additional

ships on this run, using two boats daily from each port during the summer

season.

The fact that the New York and Boston have been unable to carry as

much freight as they have capacity for has cut down earnings materially.

The capacity for cargo is about 400 tons, but it is stated that less than

100 tons may be carried due to the shallow water in the Cape Cod

Canal. On several occasions the ships have been scratched passing

through the canal.

Criticism has been directed frequently at the cost of passports and visas. The United States charges

\$10 for each passport issued, and in retaliation, other nations charge

Americans an equal fee. The charge to incoming aliens is deemed a just

fee for the privilege of taking up residence in the United States and those

who are emigrating from European countries, it is said, are entirely

willing to pay the sum.

The first pilgrimage of American railway passenger officials in a party

to Europe began Oct. 4 when several

trainers took out more than 100 members of the Passenger Traffic Officers' Association and their families

who will attend a series of conferences with foreign railroad and

steamship men. One of the principal objects of the journey is to establish

closer working relations between American and European systems.

The trip itself will be a short one, the railroad officials being unable to

devote more than 10 days to inspecting European railroad and steamship

accommodations, although London, Rotterdam, Berlin, Switzerland, Antwerp, Brussels, and Paris will be among the places visited.

The amazing increase in tonnage handled in Los Angeles, which suddenly

jumped to a volume of 3,000,000 tons a month, has led the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress

to incline favorably toward the request for larger appropriations for that port.

The Canadian Pacific's round-the-world cruise, leaving New York in January and returning in May, on the steamer Empress of France, an

oil-burner, is presented artistically in a booklet which describes in detail each of the 27 ports to be visited

in the 90,000-mile voyage, giving the historical, scenic, economic and geographical facts about each.

CANADA ASSISTS SETTLERS

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 26.—Many farmers in northern Alberta, principally Ukrainians, are bringing out their wives and families from Europe this fall. They are being assisted by the federal immigration authorities here in making the necessary arrangements.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Charlesgate

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent and transient occupancy.

Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

C. S. Summers, Mgr.

Send for Our Booklet with full description of this new hotel.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL PURITAN

1300 Broadway, New York City

The Distinctive Boston House

One of the most homelike hotels in the world.

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NEW YORK CITY

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL St. Francis

Typically Californian in its scenic setting, thoroughly San Franciscan in its atmosphere, modern in every detail of equipment, the Hotel St. Francis is "home" for the world traveler.

Management—Thos. J. Coleman

UNION SQUARE SAN FRANCISCO

Every room an outside room with both Service and Dining Room.

Convenient to theatres, shops, buses and trains.

San Francisco's newest fine hotel.

Write for folder and rates.

FREDERICK C. CLIFT, President

H. S. WARD, Resident Mgr.

SACRAMENTO presents the new

\$2,500,000

HOTEL SENATOR

"Opened August 23"

Latest and most advanced in plan of America's big hotels, facing Capitol park, unique conveniences added to the best you have known before. All outside rooms, each with private bath.

European plan or many rooms at \$3.50

All rooms suitably priced

Cable Swarth, Manager

HOTEL KUPPER

11th & McGehee Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

European Plan \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day

Particularly desirable for ladies

Up to Date in Every Respect. Honey in its Atmosphere.

Hotel Lyndon

11th & McGehee Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Desirable for women traveling alone. Extended stay.

Troost Ave. at 31st Street

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

All rooms equipped with private bath.

European Plan, \$1.00 up

Operated by J. C. MARMADUKE

PENNSYLVANIA

Elegant, Moderate and Convenient

The Not Morris Hotel

Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

2 blocks from City Hall. Every room with bath.

17th and Arch Sts., and the Parkway

"Send for Pennsylvania Auto Map"

OHIO

Hotel Elyria

ELYRIA, OHIO

K. M. MURPHY, Manager

60 Rooms, 23 Baths, \$1.50 and up.

Special Attention to Tourist Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grace Dodge Hotel

Washington, D. C.

America's Leading Hotel for Women. Located on Capitol Hill near Union Station. Special arrangements made with resident guests during the fall and winter.

Reasonable rates. No tipping.

Write for Information

Burlington Hotel

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

380 Rooms—With Bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50

Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.50

LOUISIANA

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

One of America's Good Hotels

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

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The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

Downtown: 57 Milk Street

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Flint's New Million and Half Dollar Hotel.

300 Rooms

Under the direction of the United Hotels Company of America

HARRY R. PRICE, Manager

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Clean, Reasonable and Central

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HOTEL St. Francis

Typically Californian in its scenic setting, thoroughly San Franciscan in its atmosphere, modern in every detail of equipment, the Hotel St. Francis is "home" for the world traveler.

Management—Thos. J. Coleman

UNION SQUARE SAN FRANCISCO

Every room an outside room with both Service and Dining Room.

Convenient to theatres, shops, buses and trains.

San Francisco's newest fine hotel.

Write for folder and rates.

FREDERICK C. CLIFT, President

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SACRAMENTO presents the new

\$2,500,000

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"Opened August 23"

Latest and most advanced in plan of America's big hotels, facing Capitol park, unique conveniences added to the best you have known before. All outside rooms, each with private bath.

European plan or many rooms at \$3.50

All rooms suitably priced

Cable Swarth, Manager

HOTEL KUPPER

11th & McGehee Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

European Plan \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day

Particularly desirable for ladies

Up to Date in Every Respect. Honey in its Atmosphere.

Hotel Lyndon

11th & McGehee Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Desirable for women traveling alone. Extended stay.

Troost Ave. at 31st Street

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

All rooms equipped with private bath.

European Plan, \$1.00 up

Operated by J. C. MARMADUKE

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Elegant, Moderate and Convenient

The Not Morris Hotel

Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

2 blocks from City Hall. Every room with bath.

17th and Arch Sts., and the Parkway

"Send for Pennsylvania Auto Map"

OHIO

Hotel Elyria

ELYRIA, OHIO

K. M. MURPHY, Manager

60 Rooms, 23 Baths, \$1.50 and up.

Special Attention to Tourist Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grace Dodge Hotel

Washington, D. C.

America's Leading Hotel for Women. Located on Capitol Hill near Union Station. Special arrangements made with resident guests during the fall and winter.

Reasonable rates. No tipping.

Write for Information

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

380 Rooms—With Bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50

Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.50

LOUISIANA

STOCK PRICES
FLUCTUATING
IRREGULARLYTrading Is Light and With-
out Much Feature—
Weak Spots

Stock prices moved irregularly at the opening of today's New York Stock Market, with the majority of the standard values and industrials fluctuating within a narrow trading area. General Baking advanced a point, and National Biscuit fell back 1/2. St. Paul issues, which were heavily sold yesterday, opened unchanged.

With few exceptions, early price changes were unimportant, and trading was relatively light. Chandler Motors sagged 1/4 to 3 1/4, a new 1924 low, and South Porto Rican Sugar, Simmons Co. and Foundation Co. yielded 1/4.

Wells Fargo Express advanced 1/4 to a new top at 4 1/4, and Inland Steel preferred moved up 1/4, duplicating its high of 10 1/2. American Ice and General Electric advanced 1/4 and 1/2 point respectively. Around the end of the first half hour prices showed a tendency to harden with Baldwin, American Can, U. S. Steel and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe improving fractionally. Foreign exchanges opened steady and quiet.

Prices Break Sharply

A sharp break in grain prices furnished bear traders with another excuse for an attack on the general list, many popular issues being driven down 1 to 3 points during the morning.

Heavy liquidation of sugar shares was believed to reflect speculative disappointment over this year's earnings. Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, which has fluctuated erratically in recent sessions, broke 4 points. G. R. Kinney dropped 2 1/2, and numerous other specialties lost 1 point or more.

Selling of Southern Railway, which dropped 1 point to 6 1/2, was inspired by legal proceedings brought by certain preferred stockholders in an attempt to get more favorable dividend action. Nickel Plate broke 3/4 points. Atchafalaya, Delmar, Hudson and Gulf Mobile & Northern preferred each fell back 1/4.

Call money renewed at 2 1/2 per cent. Short covering in American Oil pushed it up 3/4 in the afternoon, despite further indications of sagging tendencies elsewhere. The general investment railroad shares like Illinois Central and Lackawanna. Cluett Peabody fell 3 points to 55, a new low for the year, while American Water Works & Electric yielded 5/8, and Nash Motors 4 1/2 points.

Bonds Are Irregular

St. Paul issues made partial recovery from yesterday's weakness in today's bond market but the rest of the list displayed considerable irregularity. St. Paul 4 1/2s of 1921 rallied nearly 2 points and the 4 1/2s of 1922, refunding 4 1/2s and convertible 5s advanced 1/4.

Foreign issues showed only nominal changes, although considerable interest was manifested in the announcement that New York bankers had purchased \$750,000 of Finnish municipal loans unconditionally guaranteed by the Finnish Government.

United States Government issues were practically unchanged.

In the public utilities and industrial group a gain of 1 1/2 points in Crown Cork and Seal was offset by losses of a point or so in Utah Power & Light Co., Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. and United States Rubber Co.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal Rate—Boston New York
Outside com'l paper 30 days 3 1/2%
Near money—Boston New York
Customers com'l 45 days 4 1/2%
Indiv. com. col. ins 45 days 4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 71 1/2¢
Bar silver in London 71 1/2¢
Bar gold in London 25 1/2¢
Mexican dollar 16 1/2¢
Canadian ex. d. (\$) 1.35 par

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—Boston New York
Balances—Boston New York
P. R. bank credit—14,853,877 75,000,000

Spot, Boston Delivery
Prime Eligible Banks—
Under 30 days—2 1/2%
30 to 60 days—2 1/4%
60 to 90 days—2 1/4%
90 to 120 days—2 1/4%
120 to 180 days—2 1/4%
180 to 240 days—2 1/4%
240 to 360 days—2 1/4%
360 to 540 days—2 1/4%
540 to 720 days—2 1/4%
720 to 900 days—2 1/4%
900 to 1080 days—2 1/4%
1080 to 1260 days—2 1/4%
1260 to 1440 days—2 1/4%
1440 to 1620 days—2 1/4%
1620 to 1800 days—2 1/4%
1800 to 2160 days—2 1/4%
2160 to 2520 days—2 1/4%
2520 to 2880 days—2 1/4%
2880 to 3240 days—2 1/4%
3240 to 3600 days—2 1/4%
3600 to 4000 days—2 1/4%
4000 to 4500 days—2 1/4%
4500 to 5000 days—2 1/4%
5000 to 5400 days—2 1/4%
5400 to 5800 days—2 1/4%
5800 to 6300 days—2 1/4%
6300 to 6800 days—2 1/4%
6800 to 7200 days—2 1/4%
7200 to 7600 days—2 1/4%
7600 to 8000 days—2 1/4%
8000 to 8400 days—2 1/4%
8400 to 8800 days—2 1/4%
8800 to 9200 days—2 1/4%
9200 to 9600 days—2 1/4%
9600 to 10000 days—2 1/4%

Leading Federal Reserve Banks in the United States
Reserve banks in the following foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston—2 1/2%
New York—2 1/2%
Philadelphia—2 1/2%
Cleveland—2 1/2%
Richmond—2 1/2%
St. Louis—2 1/2%
San Francisco—2 1/2%
Chicago—2 1/2%
Milwaukee—2 1/2%
St. Paul—2 1/2%
Portland—2 1/2%
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

How young the idea of international co-operation is and how fast it has spread is illustrated by the celebration at Stockholm a few weeks ago of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. The event was commemorated by the eighth congress of the union, which has just closed its sessions, and the Swedish Government issued a special series of stamps, of which the sales reached the remarkable figure of 600,000 kronor. In the span of history fifty years is but a small segment, and in view of the many centuries of war between nations it is less remarkable that so much remains to be done in the way of international helpfulness than that so much progress has already been made. With the means of communication constantly growing, and the exchange of ideas so much facilitated, what may we not expect in the next fifty years?

Among the international organizations the postal union is really a veteran. Simultaneously with its congress, there was held at the Swedish capital the thirty-third conference of the International Law Association, at which the chief accomplishment was the adoption of the so-called "York-Antwerp rules" for the adjustment of shipping losses. At Bern the Interparliamentary Union has just held its thirty-second session, though in reality it is thirty-two years old. The first international contacts among labor-union men date a little further back than that, and so-called "international industrial expositions" were held in Europe as early as the middle of the nineteenth century; but among the international associations which have had a continuous existence the "Union Postal Universelle" ranks as one of the pioneers. Its claim to have been one of the ancestors of the League of Nations, which in comparison is a mere child, seems well founded, and yet for an institution fifty years is not a high age.

The first project for an international organization of postal services is credited to a Danish official named Joseph Michaelson. It dates from 1859, that is, the eve of the American Civil War. His purpose was partly to achieve material progress in the distribution of mails and partly to advance civilization through better contacts among nations. "It was in the same spirit, half practical, half sentimental," states a writer in the Paris Temps, "that Michaelson's idea was taken up by the Postmaster-General of the United States, Montgomery Blair of Maryland, and it was due to him that in May, 1863, the representatives of fifteen nations met in Paris. Universal concord was discussed in the succeeding conferences, which led to the first congress, held at Bern, where on Sept. 15, 1874, the present postal convention was finally signed."

Now the postal union is perhaps the most universal of all organizations. It includes a total population of 1,700,000,000 and covers an area of 125,000,000 square kilometers. The record of progress in the distribution of mail during these fifty years is indeed impressive. And of all forms of public service the delivery of mail is the one that has been most generally nationalized. Practically everywhere the post office is a public institution, managed by public servants. Despite its frequent deficits, it is seldom that one hears proposals to turn it over to private concerns. Nor do the most determined nationalists advocate a dissolution of the international postal union. It has demonstrated both its utility and its practicability. And is it not probable that in time all such international organizations will become in some way affiliated with the League of Nations?

After nearly twenty years of practical use as a propelling engine, the marine steam turbine is still largely confined to warships. Ocean greyhounds in the merchant service have adopted turbine engines where speed is the first consideration, but for the tramp steamers and the great bulk of vessels on the ocean paths of commerce there has been no considerable departure from reciprocating engines, with cylinders, pistons and cranks. The original design of the Parsons steam turbine has been largely adhered to. It has survived, with minor changes, and retained the confidence of marine engineers, although other excellent designs are also in use. At the meeting of the British Association in Toronto this year, research workers in the many branches of natural science paid tribute to the work of Sir Charles Parsons, the pioneer who had to overcome much prejudice, and labor for many years without apparent profit, before the merits of the turbine were admitted.

For ships that require high speed, the turbine is economical. Modifications have been tried, including gears and a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines, to get the benefit of the turbine for slower-moving ships of the merchant marine. But a new development is taking place in marine engineering that bids fair to produce more revolutionary changes in marine propulsion than the steam turbine. The day of oil in place of steam has about arrived. Oil has long displaced coal in naval practice as the more efficient fuel, but there is a far more economical method of burning oil than under a steam boiler. The motor engine can be made to give one horsepower for about a quarter of a pound of oil, while it may take one pound per horsepower where oil is consumed as fuel for a steam engine.

There is a significant increase in the number of ships that are being built with internal combustion engines; in other words, with motors for propelling machinery. The Scandinavian countries were showing confidence in oil engines for merchant ships before the war. The experience of recent years has apparently won over the British marine engineer, too. It is not

only in the prime economy of combustion that oil has the advantage. It is far more compact for storage. The space required for boiler rooms is dispensed with; so, too, is much of the space formerly given over to coal bunkers. Elimination of the laborious work of stoking means that in place of firemen, toiling with much effort in the stokehold, a comparatively few skilled engineers can supply all the necessary labor.

When the motor ship is universally adopted, as it may be before many years, new sources of oil supply will have to be developed. More than 70 per cent of the present output of oil is controlled by United States interests. But oil can be obtained from other sources than oil fields. Enormous bodies of oil shales, from which oil may be obtained, are waiting to be tapped in Canada, as well as in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. The production of oil from coal, by a process of distillation, is another economical method of maintaining the motor fuel supply. This new step in marine engineering progress is being taken with confidence that there are adequate sources of supply for the motor engines.

Whatever fault may be found with the American newspapers, it will be agreed that, as a general rule, their news pages represent what their editors think the majority of their readers are interested in, and that their editorial pages are to a large extent a reflection of policies favored by their readers. The proprietor of a newspaper who wishes to maintain or increase its circulation naturally gives most space to matters that seem to be of general public interest, and will shape its editorial views so as to agree with its readers' opinions. That there are many independent newspapers, in the sense that they are not committed to any one political party, is, of course, true; but even these papers defer to what is in effect the consensus of opinion among their patrons.

Under these conditions, it must be assumed that if any considerable number of the American people were deeply interested in the repeal of the national prohibition amendment, or the law for its enforcement, the newspapers would print as news reports of any and all activities connected with a definite movement for such a repeal. An examination of the journals published in the great American cities during the past few months shows that either there is little or no news relating to organized opposition to prohibition, or that the editors have decided that their readers are not interested.

For a time the doings of the self-constituted guardians of liberty to drink alcohol secured considerable space in the daily press by their thundering and threatening against all members of the Congress who refused to favor the "light wines and beer" program of the wets. Candidates for the Senate and House were to be questioned as to their views, and if the answers were unfavorable they were to be defeated at the primaries. In a few sporadic cases efforts were made to encompass the defeat of senators and representatives who had declined to obey the orders of the leagues and associations opposed to prohibition, but without substantial results, and the prohibition issue, instead of becoming a momentous question for the voters, has practically been unheard of in the present campaign.

The significance of this situation lies in the fact that if, as has been persistently alleged, the millions of American voters were ready to arise and break the chains fastened upon them by due constitutional process, the arising does not seem to have created a ripple upon the surface of present-day political activities. If immense throngs of voters were meeting anywhere to cheer the defenders of the right to drink intoxicating liquors, the newspapers have been strangely silent. If the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment is a burning issue, it is strange that it seems to have escaped the attention of alert reporters and news agencies. If the people were demanding the election of the Hon. Rufus P. Hokus as the champion of light wines and beer, some mention of the fact would surely have found its way to editorial pages. That both news and editorial columns are silent upon the expected uprising of the millions, is pretty clear proof that the voters are not interested in the subject, but regard it as a closed incident.

The Geneva sessions have concluded in harmony and the Japanese delegates have departed, mollified by the compromises offered them on the question of what international matters constitute "domestic issues." But the controversy that for a day or so flared up at Geneva has brought out emphatically one fact, that for Japan, at any rate, the American exclusion act is still a live issue. And American historians have not done with it on this side of the Pacific. The pamphlet of Raymond Leslie Buell, instructor of government at Harvard University, on "Japanese Immigration," just published by the World Peace Foundation, is particularly significant. At the end of a careful and temperate account of the whole affair, with additional studies of the British colonies' handling of the same matter, Mr. Buell concludes in these words:

"Thus the different dominions of the British Empire have achieved the same end of Japanese exclusion as the United States, and perhaps more effectively. But they have secured this end after consultation with Japan and by means which do not discriminate openly against Japan. This is a fundamental difference between the Japanese policy of the British Empire and of the United States."

That is all. Mr. Buell neither praises nor condemns at any point in his remarks. He sticks to the facts. Because he writes as an historian and not as a propagandist, his work carries particular weight. The point that he drives home, not by his own argument but by

constant quotations from original sources and by cross reference, is this: that it was the manner, not the act, that caused the breach in relationships across the Pacific. "Neither Canada, Australia nor New Zealand has enacted exclusion legislation against the Japanese," he writes, "but in each case they have accomplished the same end after negotiations with Japan by means not offensive to the Japanese people."

Mr. Buell's words seem to carry the substance of the whole matter. The question at issue has not been the right of the United States to exclude Japanese, for that right has been virtually conceded. It has been a question of international tact. And from the tenor of most of the press quotations clipped from American papers at the time and printed by Mr. Buell, there seems to be a rather widespread recognition that in an affair in which Canada, New Zealand and Australia emerged with perfect grace, the United States was not so fortunate, despite the promptings of some of America's most loyal citizens.

Now the ingenious suggestion is made that horses, because they tend by their somewhat more deliberate movement to delay the progress of hurrying automobiles and motor trucks, be forbidden the use of streets in those crowded sections of the cities where swarming vehicles contest the right of way. The docile horse, unable to insist upon his inherent right to an easement granted perhaps so long ago that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, stands mute while his master contends that no modern convenience can deprive him of the right to work and earn a living.

But whatever may be said in defense of this alleged right, it must be admitted that the horse-drawn vehicle does serve to complicate traffic problems in the cities, and to some extent on country highways. Roads and streets constructed for the efficient use of motor cars are not adapted to the comfortable and convenient use of horses. Rapidly within recent years the main thoroughfares have been transformed from natural or macadamized paths into smooth-surfaced pavements. Even the habitations recently devoted to the accommodation of horses have been turned into garages and repair shops. The blacksmith who shaped and fitted horseshoes has all but disappeared from the "four corners" and the village streets. The horse sees the trend of the line of progress away from him. Now he finds that there are those who would deny him the privilege of moving decorously along the streets which are the favorite routes of five-ton truck and cavoring taxicab.

Today the appearance of a span of carriage horses on the streets of a city will be noted as generally as spectators viewed with curiosity the first one-cylinder automobiles of a quarter of a century ago. The realization of this emphasizes the remarkable change that has taken place in transportation methods. It might be claimed that the horse, merely by nouse, has all but forfeited his alleged right. The highways and streets are dedicated to the use of the public, and it is logical that use means reasonable use and regard for the safety and convenience of the greater number. It could not be claimed in behalf of the horse that all the barns and stables once maintained for him and the members of the horse family should be kept for some possible emergency that can never again arise. It might be argued that it is reasonably follows that if it can be made to appear that the welfare of an overwhelming majority of the users of the streets and roads would be assured by the elimination of all horse-drawn vehicles, this must follow, now or in the future, as an inevitable outcome.

Editorial Notes

In handing to the Lord Provost of Perth the deed of trust of Kinnoull Hill, a famous landmark overlooking the city, which he was presenting to it, Lord Dewar showed that he was not likely ever to start a revolution. For he declared in the course of his remarks that a man with a sense of humor had never been known to do such a thing, and he indicated abundantly that he was not himself lacking in this respect. "As you walk along life's highway you will find," he said, "that public opinion is paradoxical at every turn. If a man does not succeed in his calling, he is pronounced a failure. If he makes money, he is called a profiteer. If he goes to church on Sunday, he is a hypocrite; if he does not, he is a sinner; if he gives, it is for advertisement; if he does not, he is stingy; if he rides in a Rolls-Royce, he is extravagant and encouraging Socialism; if he rides in a Ford, he is a joke; if he is a pessimist, he wears a belt as well as braces; if he is an optimist he wears neither." And then he urged this piece of excellent political advice, "What we want in these anxious times is more industry, and economy and painless taxes."

Coming as it did from a man with years of practical experience in dealing with students, the statements recently made by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, in an address to some of its women students, defending the young people of today, carry more than casual interest. "There is much more than bobbed hair to the modern girl, which her critics, sousing on life, do not realize," he declared. So many in each generation profess to see in the younger folks marks of deterioration, that it is refreshing to hear an opposite point of view. "The atrocious crime of being a young man," wrote Dr. Johnson, in his composition entitled "Pitt's Reply to Walpole," "which the honorable gentleman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny, but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience." Many a young person feels on occasion inclined to second this sentiment.

Horses on Crowded Streets

Waning Opposition to Prohibition

A Long Ramble in a Far-Away Cave

BY SVETOZAR TONJOROFF

Tserovo, Bulgaria, Sept. 19.
The villagers call it simply, "The Hole." And it is a horizontal tunnel of nature into the mountain side, no less than thirty kilometers long. Within it one finds the stalagmites and stalactites of many centuries ago—hard, brittle substances that were hard and brittle before the appearance of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Balkans, the Thracian race—and the soft, putty-like formations of yesterday.

I had been told in Sofia there were wonderful caves here, some of them "dry," others "wet." The two principal ones face each other on opposing rocky mountain sides, over the bowl where the village of Tserovo snuggles.

A journey over forty kilometers in a comfortable railway carriage brought me to the entrance of the caves.

"Where are the caves?" I asked a railway official at the station.

"There and there," he replied, waving an all-inclusive hand toward the mountains on either side. "You'll find a guide you require in the village."

In Bulgarian villages the coffee house is the civic center, the labor exchange, the busy mart—busy, that is to say, when there is anything doing at all. A young-old man sat at one of the deal tables.

"And where is the entrance to the caves?" he volunteered. "All we need is a light. I have a mining lamp."

But that proved illusory because of the lack of fuel, so I had to be content with paraffin candles.

First came a long, stiff climb up the mountain side, under a grove of walnut trees. The first object that met my attention on the climb was a water mill, clinking merrily as the stream from the cave poured into the water wheel below.

"My mill," said the guide, whose name I afterward discovered was Danil Yankakiev. "My brothers and sisters and I inherited it from our mother, and she got it from her father."

He opened the door. A cool, moist breath blew out. The inclined piece of wood beat musically on the millstone as it turned. The movement of the piece of wood released the wheat six or eight grains at a time.

"We use this mill for the family," he explained. "If it had been in the valley we could have made a living out of it. As it is, the family brings its wheat and corn up on manback, for not even a donkey can climb up this incline. We also carry the flour down on manback."

"And there is the entrance to the caves," pointed my guide, almost vertically, to where a door-like opening broke the vertical surface of the cliff. Out of this opening poured a stream, cold, frothing, tumbling over the steep almost like a waterfall.

A few steps difficult for feet unaccustomed to mountain climbing and we were at the entrance to the cave.

"There are two branches," the guide informed me. "The wet cave and the dry cave."

Having completed our preparations for wading, we entered the opening and waded through the clear, cold water. Within could be heard the metallic clink of bats.

Coming to the end of the "dry" cave, which comes in contact with the ceiling at a distance of about a kilometer from the entrance, we retraced our footsteps to the "wet" part.

On the way the miller and the guide, were examining the floor of the cave carefully with the light of the candles.

"Hs, here's where he's been at work," exclaimed the guide.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 7.
The judges of the Pile peace prizes have just completed their selection of names and will announce them on Friday. On the whole, however, they are disappointed in the quality of the 400 essays which were submitted. The most serious defect is that the proposals are considered impracticable at present. The winners of the first three prizes regard the League of Nations as the best means of establishing peace, but believe that the League should become more democratic and extend equal rights to all members.

The once famous Hohenzollern Museum, part of the Little Palace of Monbijou, in the city, which has been closed since 1918, has now been reopened. It is needless to say that a thorough reorganization has taken place and that much which was only of interest to the members of the Hohenzollern family themselves and their devotees has been removed. It has been no easy task to draw the line, however, and the Nationalists are quite indignant that great historical pictures such as Anton von Werner's "Crowning of the Kaiser at Versailles" and "The Opening of the First Reichstag" are to be stored away like lumber. The left parties, on the other hand, would prefer that the museum had remained in its retirement altogether or changed its name. The museum contains many historical exhibits of interest appertaining to the Mark Brandenburg, which have been gradually collected since the time of the Great Elector. The exhibits of glass and porcelain and of arts and crafts show the progress made in the course of many decades, and are of far more educational value than the personal and often trivial relics of the rulers. In the Monbijou Garden, adjoining the museum, stands the little English Church of St. George, founded by the Empress Frederick, which, being crown property, was not confiscated during the war, but remained open, albeit under some protest.

On the banks of the beautiful Wannsee Lake, twenty minutes by train from Berlin, a free bathing place has been extremely popular for several summers past, attracting thousands of bathers, swimmers and paddlers on hot days. Now the municipality has taken "Freibad Wannsee" under its special protection, and the new undertaking was opened this week with no little ceremony by the chief mayor of Berlin, Dr. Hesse, and the mayor of the city, Dr. Hesse, accompanied by the eight kilometers along the beach, which slopes so gently into the water that there is no danger for either children or adults. Boats and attendants are, nevertheless, always on the spot in readiness. After the mayor's opening speech, a gay procession, accompanied by the inevitable band, was formed to inspect everything, and cheers were lustily given for architect and city fathers. The "Freibad" comprises numerous and spacious dressing rooms for men, women and children, an extensive restaurant, kiosks for the sale of fruit and milk, kennels for the four-footed friends; in fact, every convenience that thought could plan and skill carry out. It will remain open until late autumn, or as long as the weather permits.

The management of the Grosses Schauspielhaus, where the "Ten Commandments" film is still attracting large audiences, has entered into an arrangement with the Paramount representative here for a series of performances for the benefit of Berlin schools. Only the first part will be shown to the children, who, with their teachers, will have the great building entirely to themselves. A nominal fee is to be charged, and none at all for children of indigent parents. The first public exhibition of the recently completed Lenin film was given at a matinee of the International Workers' Art in a theater in the southeast of the city. The crowded audience followed with deep interest the scenes which depict clearly and powerfully the veneration in which the Soviet leader was held by the masses of the people. The rights of a film Zeppelin film representing the ascent and descent of the American airship have been acquired by a Berlin company, whose representative, Baron Wolzogen, is now in Friedrichshafen to direct operations.

A whole series of lawsuits between the Hohenzollern family and the Reich will commence early in December, thanks to the renewed demands of the ex-Kaiser for money and goods amounting to many millions of gold marks. "It is a difficult matter to decide what is private property and what state property, and while these decisions have long ago been suspended, the ex-Kaiser has continued to enjoy his very considerable revenues from appanages and large estates without, it is authentically stated, having paid any taxes at all to Germany. Acting for the ex-monarch is a lawyer of consummate skill,

"And here, too," chimed in the tall young miller, lowering his candle to light up a place where it seemed digging had been going on recently.

"Who's he, and what has he been doing?" I asked.

"Oh, he's a village boy who plays the bagpipes very well. Several years ago he got the idea that there was treasure concealed in this cave, especially the money which refugees from the Turks brought with them. So he comes here from time to time and digs for it. He's been digging for years and never found anything. He's an old man now, but he still plays the bagpipes, and still digs."

The picture of the old villager, in his white woolen clothes, the skin-tight medieval costume such as the "Shopes" (Sofia villagers) wear, was vivid in my mind as we struck into the "wet" cave. For dreamers belong exclusively to no clime.

Here and there, projecting from the sides, were ledges of rock over which it was possible to walk three or four abreast, with the underground stream swirling by.

A dull, roiling sound became audible in the distance. A stalagmite, or something that looked like a stalagmite, appeared to offer convenient support to my groping hand. I grasped it, and it bent near the middle. Its consistency proved that of putty, or of wet clay.

"Stalagmites proved to be as soft as putty, and as tough as flint. Near a hard surface on the side of the rock was writing traced with the finger. My finger went into the 'rock' as if it had been mud.

"How many kilometers have we walked in the wet cave?" I asked Danil, the guide. "You in private life make a living, and a very hard living, by loading cars with stone at the quarries."

"Oh, about two," he replied.

And on we went.

The ceiling or roof of the cave presented grotesque forms, huge shelves opening up to higher distances vanishing into blackness thirty or forty feet overhead. At times we waded three abreast, with room enough for nine more on either side.

A dull roaring sound became audible in the distance, like the downpour of a body of water.

"Let's go as far as that waterfall," I suggested eagerly.

"It's about ten kilometers away," replied Danil. "I have never been as far as that myself."

"How far are we from the entrance now?"

"About five kilometers, sir."

"Has anybody ever been to the end of this cave?" I asked.

"Not that I know of," he replied. "Even the professors from Sofia have never been here, although it is so near. The furthest that anybody has penetrated, so far as I know, is thirty kilometers, and nowhere were the lights extinguished by the lack of oxygen."

Once again out in the sunlight, my guide became pronouncedly talkative. He told me of the ambition of the villagers to utilize the current of the cave for the manufacture of electricity.

"We are all quarrymen here," he said. "This year we have had hard times, because of the lack of construction in Sofia or because of the substitution of cement for stone."

"But we can make cement here, and we shall make it with the help of the electricity which we shall generate here to light the village and for motive power."

"The one thing we lack is money to build an electric plant and a cement factory. We have been trying to get the Government to advance the cash. But somehow or other we will get the money—and then watch 'The Hole' at work!"

Those claims, however, arouse some wonderment. Thus, compensation is demanded for the stores of provisions which were found in the cellars of the Berlin palace after the armistice and which were sent to the hospitals. These war stores, while the people were literally starving, included 20,000 kilograms of flour, 4000 kilograms of sugar, 12,000 kilograms of canned vegetables, 1500 bottles of cream, and so forth. By the Versailles Treaty, van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb" and Bouff's "Sacrament" have been restored to Belgium, but compensation is also demanded for these. The crown jewels are claimed as "private property" by the Hohenzollerns, but the State is permitted to retain the insignia, which is of little or no value.

Greater confidence is being displayed by Germans in their air service. The Aero-Lloyd airplanes carried between Berlin and Moscow, and Hamburg and Malmö, during the month of August, 1477 passengers, 1333 kilograms of mail, about the same weight in newspapers and 9470 kilograms of various kinds of freight. The night mail service between Berlin and Stockholm, which proved successful during the summer months, will terminate with the present month, to be reopened in spring. The air mail night service, Berlin-Copenhagen, via Warnemünde and Stettin, has just been opened and has every prospect of success.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Why the Amendment Is Opposed

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent editorial on the Child Labor Amendment, you attribute the opposition to it either to "a mercenary purpose" or to "a misunderstanding of the purpose as presented."

I am chairman of the executive committee of the American Constitutional League, which is opposing ratification, and can assure you that our opposition is based upon the conviction that the amendment is opposed to the fundamental American theory of home rule, would greatly increase the expense of the federal Government, and do badly what is now much better done by the states.

You say that Congress would not avail itself of the full power given to it by the amendment. We reply: "Why give it the power that it ought not to exercise?" If, as you admit, employment of the farmers' boys in the field is a "mercenary purpose," why should it be given to Congress? Why give Congress the power to prohibit it?

We know from observation many cases in which young people between fourteen and seventeen years of age get much better education from honest work than they would in school. We are continually seeing instances of young men who have gone to work at fourteen and yet have risen to high positions in their respective lines. James A. Garfield was one; Governor Banks of Massachusetts was another; Commodore Zeeder, who has just given up his post of the Manchuria, is another. We are not willing to authorize Congress to prohibit these young people from supporting their mothers or from earning an honest living for themselves.

New Hamburg, N. Y. EVERETT P. WHEELER.

Serbia and the Problem of Macedonia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

For some time past the columns of American periodicals have given considerable space to the subject of Macedonia, and while I do not desire here specifically to correct the many erroneous statements made in most of these articles, I would like to state one basic fact—a right which I may claim on the ground that I have given a part of my life to finding a solution of the Macedonian problem.

Serbia in Macedonia is no menace to the independent existence of a Bulgarian State; but Bulgaria or any other foreign power in Macedonia would be a menace to Serbia's independence—as the military history of the Balkans amply testifies; therefore there can never be any question of the Serb people allowing the Vardar valley to be anything else in the future than it has been in the past: an integral part of Serb state-territory. I say "Serb state-territory," because a change in Yugoslavia from a centralized to a federal state-organization is a foregone conclusion—and whatever the territorial divisions into which that federal state would be separated, the Vardar valley and the Vardar basin must remain an integral part of the territory of the Serb member of that federation.

The quickest and the absolutely basic situation is realized by all concerned, the better it will be for the peace and progress of the Balkan peoples and the world in general.

New York, N. Y. L. B.

Marine Engineering Progress